

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1929—VOL. XV, NO. 73

## HOMEOPATHS SEE ALLOPATHIC RUSE TO ENTER CABINET

Medical Class Legislation and  
Exploitation of Public  
Forecast

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Efforts to set up a health-education post in the President's Cabinet will be bitterly opposed by the bulk of homeopaths, it is indicated here, despite an attempt which they say Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, M. D., physician to President Harding, has made to make it appear that high officials of the American Institute of Homeopathy are coupled with leaders of the Medical Association in favor of the project.

Much surprise and criticism is being expressed among homeopaths over the meeting of Jan. 17, in Dr. Sawyer's office at Washington to which five leading homeopaths seem, they say, to have been lured and then the inference left to be drawn that they had at least stamped their approval on the move. This criticism is particularly deep because Claude A. Burrett, M. D., of Rochester, New York, president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, was among those present, as was also Gilbert Fitzpatrick, M. D., of Chicago, chairman of the institute's executive committee. A. W. Belting, M. D., of Trenton, N. J., president of the eastern homeopathy medical association, Commander J. T. Boone of the medical corps of the United States Navy, and W. A. Pearson, M. D., dean of the Hahnemann Medical College and hospital at Philadelphia.

**South American Tour**  
The American Institute of Homeopathy has long been opposed to "state medicine" and even more so to national allopathic control, leaders here point out.

Presence of homeopaths in what seems to have been a homeopathic-allopathic conference to take up a purely allopathic measure, leaders here explain, may have been effected by Dr. Sawyer, himself a homeopath, calling them all to Washington, to discuss plans for a tour of South America by homeopaths. Those who attended were members of a special committee on such a tour and were called to Washington, leaders believe, to discuss the trip and apparently they were not aware, it is said here, that they were to get into a joint conference.

Only one of the number, Dr. Fitzpatrick, is regarded here as having known in advance, unless it may have been Dr. Belting of the United States Navy, homeopaths here say. Dr. Fitzpatrick is a very close friend of Dr. Sawyer.

"It is very shortsighted of Dr. Fitzpatrick to give aid to creating such a division, even though he might get to head it for the rest of President Harding's Administration," declared a leading homeopath here. "We know what would happen to him with an administration change, and we know what would happen to homeopathy with allopathy in charge. Allopathy would gladly let a homeopath head the division for a short period in order to get the office created, but even under the present favorable conditions homeopathy cannot expect to get a permanent seat in such a position coveted by allopathy."

This leader asked that for the time his name be withheld. Dr. Fitzpatrick was named by Dr. Sawyer at

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**SINCE Thursday, Feb. 22, is a legal holiday, no editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be printed on that day.**

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## 10,000 EDUCATORS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND CLEVELAND MEETING

Child's Viewpoint to Be Theme at Sessions of N. E. A.  
Department of Superintendence, Feb. 25 to March 2

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21 (Staff Correspondence).—Sweeping changes in the fundamentals of education in the United States are indicated in the program of the annual meeting of the National Education Association and 13 other organizations of similar aim, which are expected to bring some 10,000 persons to Cleveland from Feb. 25 to March 2.

The big general theme of the convention is that education must be dealt with from the point of view of the interest of the child and the State, rather than from the point of view of the technique of administration. This was somewhat differently stated at the annual convention of the National Education Association in Boston last summer. At that time emphasis was placed upon "the democratic awakening of education."

Now the teachers are going even farther, and declaring that equality of educational opportunity must be obtained for all children and that education must be based upon the service which the citizen is expected to give. This is believed by many to involve some drastic changes in curricula and one of the most interesting points which this convention is expected to disclose is the direction which curricula reformation should take.

**Service Is Theme.**

Service is the dominant note in this new educational program, and the convention will outline means of training for responsibility, working from the premise that leadership confidently may be expected to develop among those who have comprehended the standards of right living. To emphasize this there has been placed upon the program addresses indicating a cross section of society with the problems which the child must be prepared to meet.

John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, will introduce this discussion. Alvin Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, will speak on the necessary preparation for citizenship, and Dr.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

## Gains in Enforcement Are Found in Missouri

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21

THE prohibition situation is improving rapidly in Missouri according to E. C. Yellowley, chief of general agents under Roy A. Hayes, United States prohibition commissioner. Mr. Yellowley said that the outlook here was good, and he commended the work of E. E. Hunt, general prohibition agent in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and also that of W. H. Allen, prohibition director of Missouri.

## PUPILS TO MAKE BACK LOTS BLOOM FOR KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21 (Special).—Kansas City has a new plan to utilize vacant lots and to keep children off the street in summer. The Garden Association has asked every owner of a vacant lot who wishes to avoid unsightlyness this summer, to report to the association which will lend it to school children for gardening.

The enterprise is being supported with enthusiasm by parents and real estate men. The association will try particularly to give gardens to the children who otherwise would be playing on the streets. The children take to the project and it affords them a source of revenue.

If it finds any children unable to finance the work the association will take care of the initial cost. It is also working for an agricultural course in the schools.

**EUGENICS BILL DEFEATED**

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21 (Special).—The New Jersey Legislature has defeated the eugenics bill, which would have compelled medical examination of all persons before marriage.

## CHICAGO ELECTION WILL BE REAL TEST FOR NONPARTISANS

Mayorality, Primary and Council  
Selection, Tuesday, Will Show  
Result of Reform Politics

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Chicago on Tuesday next will put the nonpartisan plan of election to the full test for the first time in choosing its entire council. Simultaneously it will set under way its new distribution of aldermen designed as a move for economy and efficiency selecting one from each 50 wards instead of 2 from 35.

While Tuesday brings also Chicago's mayorality primary, its nonpartisan character in connection with the council, transforms it into an actual election in every ward where a single candidate wins a majority of the total vote cast. Possibly half the council it is estimated may be seated next week.

The balloting will present many features some of national note. It may inventory for the city the value of the novel enterprise of a group of citizens, outside politics, who succeeded in bringing out fresh aldermanic material. Illinois' first Congresswoman is standing for renomination. Eugene V. Debs comes here to pick out the campaigning that lapsed during the war.

**No Democratic Primary**

The overshadowing contest comes on the Republican nomination for Mayor. The Democrats have no primary fight, and it is a question how far they may endeavor to step over into the Republican primary to help their own standard bearer at the election, April 3.

In April also the voters will close out the aldermanic contests, choosing between the two highest candidates in every ward that does not give one man a majority next week. Never before in the city's history has such an army of candidates been matched on the council.

It has been an unusual opportunity. In the redistricting, 10 wards came out which had no alderman at present in the council. Several aldermen, notably Michael Kenna and John Toman,

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## RUHR RAILWAY CONVENIENCES CUT OFF BY CUNO GOVERNMENT

Stations Without Gas, Water and  
Electricity—Alleged Payments  
for Reparations

By A. H. WILLIAMS  
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—An order was issued by General Gröner, Minister of Communications, late last night, that all gas, electricity and water shall be cut off immediately from all railroad stations in the Ruhr Valley which are occupied by Franco-Belgian forces. This order is one of the strongest steps the Berlin Government has taken in its fight against the occupying armies.

"We want to prove to the French that they cannot get any reparation in the manner in which they are proceeding," a high government official told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here. General Gröner's order means that the French and Belgians will be without lights for signaling, or in stations. They will have no water in the waterworks for the locomotives on either of their two lines—that in the north from Düsseldorf to Lüdenau via Duisburg, and on the southern line from Düsseldorf to Hörde. It is over these two lines that all the Franco-Belgian reinforcements, food supplies and coal trains must pass.

**Counter-Actions Expected**

Strong action by the occupying powers is sure to follow this move by the Wilhelmstrasse is the opinion in well-informed circles here.

The immediate occupation of the water, gas and electric plants by the French and Belgians is regarded as certain, and it is held by military observers that they will probably go further than this, since the order menaces their whole military position in the Ruhr Valley. On the other hand the Franco-Belgian seizure of the water, electric and gas plants of the chief centers in the Ruhr would serve still further to complicate their work there. Many of the smaller centers in the Ruhr are served by these public utility plants, whose transmission wires and mains cover the region like a cobweb. So involved are these systems of transmission with the other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

British Premier Is Praised for  
Loyalty—Betrayal of Secrets  
Causes Scandal

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Negotiations about the facilities which the French ask for the transport of troops and foodstuffs through the British zone are understood to be progressing favorably between the French and British representatives, General Godley and General Payot. The French demand for the unlimited use of one of the three railroad lines has not been adopted, but it is now probable that the French will definitely accept the British offer of a limited use of the whole three lines. It is still not clear how the use is to be limited. The British say there can be no objection to the French sending over the lines the same number of troops and supply trains as went before the Ruhr occupation. Nobody can say the British are assisting the French in their Ruhr policy if precisely the same facilities as they enjoyed before the occupation are allowed.

But there is a curious catch in this. What was the traffic before the Ruhr occupation which is to be taken as a criterion? Naturally different periods show tremendous variations.

**Arriving at Traffic Proportions**

The French say they would be content with the proposed arrangement on the understanding that the period immediately preceding the occupation is taken as a measure of the traffic. Obviously they could not wish for more traffic than when they were preparing for occupation. Incidentally, however, this statement unintentionally brings against the British the plain accusation of having added and abetted the French occupation of the Ruhr, if it is true that the Cologne lines were being used to a much greater extent than normal, for the purpose of moving the French troops. The French have taken over the stretch of line running through the northwest part of the British territory. These negotiations, which strangely enough threatened to do more harm

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## GREEKS TO IGNORE ARMISTICE TERMS REGARDING THRACE

Decision Follows Turks' Violation  
of Agreement—Kemalist  
Forces Being Augmented

**By Special Cable**

MYTILENE, Feb. 21.—Since the Turks have set aside the Mudania armistice by violating the neutrality of Thrace, the Greeks claim the right to denounce the agreement also, and are contemplating such action. The apprehension caused by the movements of the Ottoman has been increased by the reinforcements constantly being brought forward to the Thracian front from Constantinople and Ismid to augment the 40,000 effectives now under Turkish command.

On the Greek side, Colonel Gonas, the Premier, is confident of being able to deal with any situation that may arise, and has reassured the people that their national aspirations will not be sacrificed in bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

**"Economic revival" is the catchword of the day and the Cofnas scheme for saving Hellenic finance, which is gaining friends and opponents alike, is calculated to raise the necessary funds to cover all current expenses and redeem year by year by 100,000,000 drachmas the debts created by former governments.**

**Enterprise Explained**

In explaining his daring enterprise, Mr. Cofnas said:

"I know that living will get more expensive and that the poor and rich will have to make enormous sacrifices. I know that waves of murmuring will confront me, but I have decided to close my eyes against all complaints. I will let others criticize, attack and condemn me, but never will I respond to them. I have before me one single aim—to have my country brought back to a normal condition. To achieve this aim I shall take all possible measures in my power. All are called upon to perform their duty toward Greece. I have lightly leaned on the poor, a good deal on the well-to-do, firmly on the rich and heavily on the millionaire."

**Bent on Restoring Greece**  
Colonel Plastiras, in reply to the committee of state officers who had presented thanks to the Government for having increased by 100 per cent their salaries, said:

"We impose heavy duties on our people because it is impossible to live otherwise. If it is our desire to live we have to pay the price of our freedom. I am aware of the fact that some people are bent on exploiting this occasion by trying to prove that public sentiment is against the Government, but we have to crush all such efforts. We are not of a nation that has been country has to live and in order to rise the revolution has steadily to march on, breaking down all obstacles in its way."

## Britain Likely to Curtail Mesopotamian Responsibilities;

**Russia Aligned With Turks**

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Although George Lambert and Herbert Asquith failed to carry their motion in the House of Commons last night for an "immediate and drastic curtailment of British responsibilities in Mesopotamia" the debate which took place undoubtedly advanced the prospects of this consummation. Only one speaker—T. P. O'Connor—ventured to advocate an indefinite continuation of the British occupation in this unprofitable region.

The Government speakers washed their hands of the matter, as being merely a question of how soon Great Britain could leave, without a breach of its undertakings. Mr. Bonar Law himself reminded the House of the wish he expressed at the last elections that the British had never gone there. He professed still to have an open mind upon the subject of staying, but the laughter, in which he himself joined, which greeted his cautious "I hope the House will not consider that I have announced a decision, nor shown the way my own mind is leaning," showed that the House interpreted his present attitude to be strongly in favor of evacuation whenever that should prove possible upon honorable terms.

**Not Question of Oil**

Mr. Bonar Law denied emphatically that there was any question of oil, or ever had been, and when Lady Astor referred to this matter and asked whether England had not offered Mesopotamia to be administered by the United States, he said: "I cannot say with absolute certainty, but I believe we did offer the mandate to America."

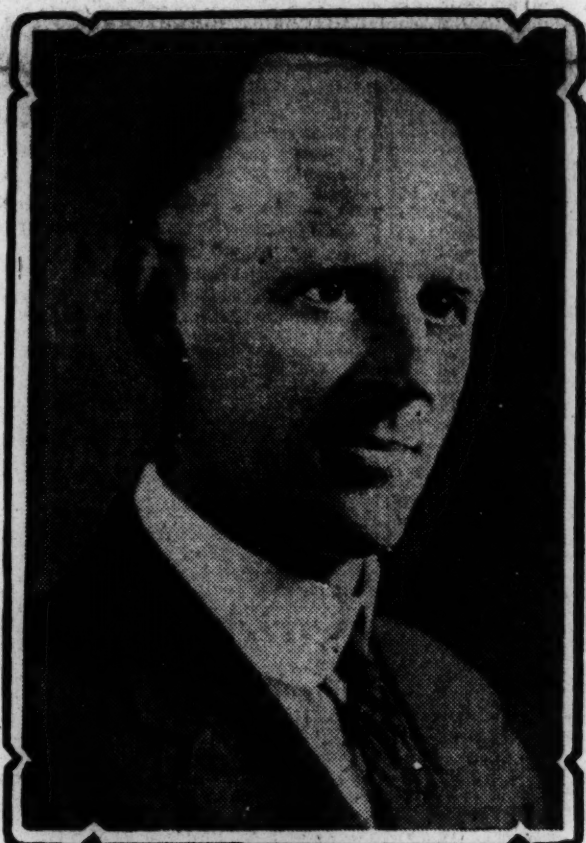
The main point reserved concerns the Turkish peace treaty, which is being discussed by the National Assembly at Ankara today, since it is clear that a settlement of some kind of the disputed question of the Mosul border must be come to with the Turks before Great Britain can leave the weak Arab government it has set up at Baghdad to stand alone.

**Soviet Tendencies**

Today's news in this connection is not reassuring. It shows that Mr. Araloff, the Soviet envoy, has been participating with Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Ismet Pasha in their preliminary discussions at Ankara and that Mr. Araloff has himself delivered almost a minatory address to the Council of Commissioners in which he recalled the Russo-Turkish agreements for neither side to make peace with the Allies without the other's consent. In this address Mr. Araloff promised further assistance from Moscow, provided Ankara adhered to this condition.

Which way Soviet influences tend is further shown by the fact that M. Poincaré in Paris yesterday indicated

## Prominent Educators on Program to Speak at Cleveland Convention



JOHN J. TIGERT



WILLIAM B. OWEN



J. M. MATZEN



MISS MARY ROSE PORTER



G. H. SHANKLAND



J. H. BEVERIDGE



to the Foreign Affairs Committee the gravity of the situation between the Poles and the Lithuanians—a situation which is held in French diplomatic circles to be connected with the Soviet movement to the Lithuanians to disregard the frontier award of the Allies. Vilna is to the Soviet Government in the north just what Mosul is to it on the south. Both present an opportunity for keeping open international troubles, which may be used hereafter as a lever where Soviet interests are concerned.

**IDLE CLUB TO PRESENT PLAY**  
The Idle Club of Radcliffe College is launching an experiment in the field of drama in preparation for the production of "The Sea, If You Say So" by Luigi Pirandello, whose "Six Characters in Search of an Author" is now running in New York. The play will be presented in Agassiz House on that evening, March 9, and the afternoon and evening of Saturday, March 10. This is the event of the first production of the play in America. The giving of the play constitutes the annual open performance of the Idle Club to which the public is admitted.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Boston Arena: Harvard University vs. Dartmouth College. Annual show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. New England Automobile Dealers Association: Convention and exhibition, Mechanics Building, 10 p. m. (open to public today and Friday).  
University Extension: Lecture in course on "Foreign Commerce," by Robert Atchey, Boston Public Library, 7:30.  
Debate: "Resolved: That the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill Should Be Repealed," Emerson College vs. Webster, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15.  
Faber School of Boston: Club of Mrs. John B. W. Day on Japan, Old Grey House, Anderson and Beacon streets, Beacon Hill, 8:30.  
Alfred Terrier Club: Annual dinner, Lenox, 8:30.  
Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Public meeting, talks on "City Pavements" by eight engineers, Tremont Temple, 7:45.  
Harvard Classical Club: Lecture on "Sappho," by W. W. Stewart, Harvard Union, 8:30.  
Business Women's Club: Meeting of Nineteenth Century poetry group, 144 Bowdoin Street.  
Boston Book and Shoe Club: Dinner, Grosvenor Place, 8:30.  
Harvard Club of Boston: Motion picture program, 8:30.  
N. W. C. French Club: Meeting, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.  
Newton W. C. A.: Skating carnival, Braintree Country Club, 7 to 10.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Washington's Birthday reception by Governor Coughlin, 11:45.  
Flora State House, 11:45.  
Old South Meeting House: Public celebration of Washington's Birthday, address by George Grafton Wilson, head of Department of Washington, Harvard University, 10:30.  
Women's Club of Boston: Rectal and talk on "The Songs of Shakespeare," by Miss Emma Marshall Denington, 10:30.  
Boston City Club: Chess tournament, afternoon and evening.  
Canadian Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 1:30.  
Palestine Foundation Fund: Meeting, Young's Hotel, 2.  
Business Women's Club: Meeting of Current Events group, talk by Clifton Carberry, 144 Bowdoin Street, 1:30.  
Professional Women's Club: Presentation of "A Honeycomb in 2000," Jordan Hall, 8.  
Boston Alumni of Kappa Sigma Fraternity: Dinner, Boston City Club, 8:30.  
Knights of Pythias: Banquet, Westminster, 8:30.  
Boston Arena: Hockey—(two games), 8:30.  
American Legion athletic meet, East Armory, East Newton Street, 2:30.  
Tacht Racing: "The American Legion," annual meeting, American House, 2.  
Boston Masonic Club: Open house, all day.  
Sons of the American Revolution: Father and Son meeting, 9 Ashburton Place, 10:30.  
Society of Colonial Wars: Meetings, 9 Ashburton Place, 11:30.  
Musie  
Jordan Hall—Violin recital by Abraham Hailowitz, 8.  
Theaters  
Boston Opera House—"Blossom Time," 8:10.  
Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.  
Copley—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Lightning," 8.  
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Park—"The Chorus," 8:15, 8:15.  
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.  
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.  
Tremont—"The Millionaire," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Listening in," 8:15.

**FRIDAY EVENTS**  
Sales Managers' Club and Executive Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, joint meeting, 7:30.  
James L. Frink, chief of Sales Promotion Section, Office of the Director of Sales, War Department, "Reclaiming Billion for the Treasury or Turning War Department Surplus Into Cash," Boston City Club, 8:30.  
Northeastern University: Engineering School: Lecture, "Detonating," by Dr. Henry Crane, pastor, Center Maiden Church, Jordan Hall, 12:30.  
Massachusetts Historical Society: Organization meeting, Copley Plaza, 11:30.  
Society of Harvard Dames: Reception, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 2.  
Daughters of the Revolution: Meeting, Vendome, 8:30.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
WGI (Medford Hills)—8:45, stories for girls; "Just Boy" from American Boy Magazine; concert by Rialto Trio—clarinet, trombone, trumpet.  
WNAC (Boston)—8:15, concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Jordan Hall, 8:30, recital by Rialto Trio, tenor; Miss Helen Connor, soprano.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:15, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, 7:45, address by prominent business man, 8:30, recital by Louise Lerch, soprano; Muriel Abbott, violinist.  
WJZ (Newark)—8:45, "Stock Promotion Fraud" by F. C. Devore, Newark Banking Company, 7:30, animal bedtime stories, 8:30, organ recital from Betsy Auditorium, New York City, 9:55, Arlington Time Signals, weather forecast.  
KTV (Chicago)—8:45, musical program—Rose Blumenthal, soprano; Isham Jones and College Inn Orchestra.  
WEAF (New York)—7:45, recital by Isabel Small, soprano, 8: "How Can the Railroad Men Be Saved" by Harrington Emerson, 8:30, selections on Hawaiian ukulele and guitar by Charles Dethman and Walter Howard, "Old Muscovy" by Prince Dmitri Obolenski of Russia.

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**Flowers**  
TELEPHONED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
240 Huntington Ave., Boston

## VACCINE ADVOCATE MODIFIES UTAH BILL

Mrs. Dunyon Takes Teeth Out of Her Anti-Compulsory Repeal in Lower House

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 18** (Special Correspondence)—Because of opposition to her bill to repeal outright the anti-compulsory vaccination law, Mrs. N. A. Dunyon, Representative from Salt Lake County, has introduced in the lower house of the state Legislature a modified bill which would prohibit compulsory vaccination of minor children but would give boards of health or of education the authority to exclude unvaccinated children from school during an "epidemic of smallpox."

A companion measure by Mrs. Dunyon would amend the statutes on compulsory school attendance so that the parents would not be liable to prosecution if their children were kept from attending school because of objections to vaccination.  
Mrs. Dunyon announced that she intended the two measures as substitutes for the original vaccination bill, which provided merely for repeal of the bill which prohibits requiring vaccination as a condition for attending school.  
The original bill has been a bone of contention in the public health committee with the members unable to agree on committee action. Protests were so vehement against a favorable recommendation from the committee that the members recommended to the author of the bill that it be softened to eliminate the most objectionable features. It was claimed that the proposed repeal would amount to compulsory vaccination as unvaccinated children could then be excluded from the school and the parents could be prosecuted under the attendance laws for not having their children in school.

## FRENCH IMPRESSED BY RECENT SPEECH OF MR. BONAR LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Franco-British friendship than any earlier disputes, are considered, on the whole, to have turned out satisfactorily. The debates in the British Parliament have also produced a satisfactory impression. Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, is again praised for his loyalty. Mr. Lloyd George, on the contrary, is bitterly abused everywhere. He is regarded as a systematic hater of France.

**M. Poincaré's Explanation**  
The impression produced by M. Poincaré's explanations to the Foreign Affairs Commission is not particularly good. The figures leaked out improperly and are being used to show the failure of the French enterprise, regarded from the viewpoint of profitable results. Particularly it is noted that in five weeks' occupation, the coal deliveries to France and Belgium have been less than half a day's deliveries before the occupation, namely 15,000 tons. It is asserted that the Quai d'Orsay that the figures have been selected maliciously from the very full declaration of M. Poincaré. Certainly there appears to be considerable political scandal in the secrets being betrayed. There may be an inquiry as to how confidential statements became known to the whole press, and M. Poincaré has threatened not to appear again before the commission.  
The French are speculating on the declaration of Joseph Wirth, former chancellor, that Germany would be willing to begin negotiations with France. Although it would be wrong to represent that there has been any real step towards conversations, the fact that such interest is taken in the slightest hint of a possibility of renewed conversations is significant.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday with slowly rising temperature; moderate west and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer; moderate west and southwest winds.  
For Northern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in Vermont; Thursday cloudy and warmer; probably local snows in Vermont; moderate northwest winds, becoming southwest Thursday.

**Weather Outlook**  
A disturbance is developing over the far southwest, while high pressure prevails Tuesday night over practically all other sections.  
The indications are for mostly fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 10  
Atlantic City ..... 18  
Boston ..... 18  
Buffalo ..... 10  
Chicago ..... 26  
Cincinnati ..... 22  
Cleveland ..... 20  
Denver ..... 18  
Des Moines ..... 18  
Detroit ..... 12  
Galveston ..... 28  
Hartford ..... 18  
Havana ..... 46  
Jacksonville ..... 46  
St. Paul ..... 16  
Washington ..... 24

## Final Clearance Sale of

Gowns ..... 55.00  
Another Lot ..... 35.00  
Coats ..... 49.50  
Original values 85.00 to 135.00. Canton crepes, cloth, velvets, 3-piece costumes, for FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at.....  
of marvelous values—formerly 55.00 to 75.00. Some spring models included for FRIDAY and SATURDAY at.....  
Values originally 75.00 to 95.00. Materials of camel's hair, in plain and plaid mixtures, Gerson, Marvill and Fabians. Without fur can be used for spring wear. For FRIDAY and SATURDAY at.....

MISS MERRILL 346 Boylston St. BOSTON

## Ismet Pasha Hopes Peace Will Soon Be Concluded

By Special Cable

**BONNE, Feb. 21**  
A REPORT has reached some of a highly important conversation which is said to have taken place between Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative at the Lusignan Conference, and the Italian High Commissioner at Constantinople, Signor Nalae.  
Ismet Pasha assured the latter that peace negotiations would shortly be resumed and that he believed Kemal Pasha would be able to overcome the intransigent representatives in the Ankara Assembly, thus bringing about a rapid conclusion of peace. Diplomatic circles here believe that the Peace Conference will be resumed.

## HOMEOPATHS SEE ALLOPATHIC RUSE TO ENTER CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington on the committee of three to promote the plan.  
"Homeopathy has always been opposed to 'state' medicine, and of course I would oppose this move," declared Dr. C. A. Harkness, an official of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I would be sorry to see the Institute get tangled up with the allopaths behind such a proposition," said Dr. A. L. Day, another prominent homeopath, bitterly opposed to a federal division as outlined in the Brown reorganization scheme. "If we had a health division there would be placed on record as 'doubting the ability of the medical profession,' but merely wish to express their belief that the bill is unfair in its present form."

Members of the lower House declare the bill as finally passed by the Senate and the House a joke and a point to the amendment which exempts those of religious faith and then to another amendment which says in effect they must not accept fees for their services. They declare it aimed directly at Christian Science practitioners, and therefore will within the designation of class legislation.

Dr. E. A. Moulton said: "This health division does not seem to me to be needed. I am against giving class legislation to the allopaths—and turning over to them taxpayers' money for their use to exploit the public—to add them to peddle their serums and help them in their vaccination propaganda, and I do not like folks to tell me how to run my business, and don't think the American Medical Association should be permitted to tell an individual citizen how he must run his."

Dr. Joseph H. S. Johnston said: "The object is to force state medicine on the public and compel allopathic treatment and homeopaths will all bitterly oppose it. We don't believe in compulsory medical treatment and we object to giving the American Medical Association full power to dictate to us. The American Institute of Homeopaths cannot afford to tie up with the allopaths."

## CORRUPTION IN DRY OFFICE DENIED

Director Potter Declares Charges Are Untrue

Charges of graft and corruption were denied today by Elmer C. Potter, federal prohibition director for Massachusetts, on behalf of his office, and those charged by the Federal Government with enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Bay State. In replying to a statement made at a public hearing at the State House, Boston, yesterday by Payson Dana, State Commissioner of Civil Service, in which he charged that the prohibition office "reeks with graft and corruption," Mr. Potter said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

So far as Massachusetts is concerned, prohibition has been entirely divorced from politics. My sole consideration in enforcing and discharging the men under me is their ability to do their work efficiently. Such a statement as that credited to Mr. Dana is as wide of the truth as it would be for me to say that the office of the commissioner of civil service reeked with graft and corruption simply because a few employees of that office have been convicted of corruption.  
Mr. Potter explained that the activities of unscrupulous men who have pawned themselves off as prohibition agents and collected "hush money" have thrown a cloud over legitimate agents. He said, however, that he has known on many occasions exactly where his men have been and that those who have in any way proved themselves unworthy of their position have been dropped. He scouted the idea that civil service alone could purify any Government activity.

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## MEDICAL ACT GETS SETBACK IN TEXAS

Printing of Bill Likely to Preclude Further Action This Session

**AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 21** (Special)—The Medical Practice Act, now pending in the Texas Legislature, received a setback yesterday afternoon after Representative Culp moved amendments only in the Journal. This motion was opposed by Representative Davenport of San Antonio, who moved to table this motion and have the bill printed in the regular form, together with the Senate and committee amendments. This latter motion prevailed.

The action of the lower House prevents the bill from being taken up by that body under a week's time. The bill was to come before the House today since Wednesday is designated Senate Day.

Representative Davenport asserts this move virtually will kill the bill, for he will ask indefinite postponement when it does come before the House. He gives as reasons for this that the session is now so short and there are so many bills in the House to be considered that they do not wish to be placed on record as taking up the Medical Practice Act as it now stands.

The bill as passed by the Senate carried 31 amendments, besides committee amendments. Opponents of the bill in the House declare there would be numerous amendments that might never be straightened out.

In defending their opposition to the bill, some members of the Legislature assert, in reply to charges, that "Christian Science healing does not always prove successful," that the methods as practiced by physicians frequently fail to heal. In making these statements they say they do not wish to be placed on record as "doubting the ability of the medical profession," but merely wish to express their belief that the bill is unfair in its present form.

## GERMANS CUT OFF ALL CONVENIENCES ON RUHR RAILWAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Ruhr industries, that should the French and Belgians seize them and the German workers go on strike, the whole Ruhr would be a dark, desolate and would be without water immediately.  
A prominent Frenchman told The Monitor correspondent late last night that it was imperative that the French should not happen—impossible to both France and Belgium—to let the Ruhr be cut off. With such cities as Essen, Recklinghausen, Gelsenkirchen dark it would be an open invitation to troublemakers to precipitate the gravest kind of a crisis.

**Avoiding Troublesome "Incidents"**  
For a week it has been evident that only the utmost tactfulness on the part of the Germans, French, and Belgians could avert troublesome "incidents" in the Ruhr, where "many persons are looking for trouble," a non-partisan observer declared. Therefore this move by General Gröner on behalf of the Berlin Government is regarded here as one of the most important made, and one which is calculated to have far-reaching results.

The first swallow of what is understood to be the forthcoming spring campaign to present Germany's reparation account in a forceful way to the world took flight here yesterday when a statement of this account as prepared by German experts was made public by the Foreign Office. The statement shows that according to the German ledger the Reich has paid a total of \$6,500,000,000 gold marks to the allied powers. Several of the items set forth have, however, been rejected by the Reparations Commission experts.

While it was impossible to confirm the report in any official quarter, it was asserted in circles which are usually well-informed that before this

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

## New Sleeveless Sweaters

To be up-to-the-minute in Sweater styles one's collection must boast of a Sleeveless model. Two of these smart new Sweaters are pictured.

At the right a swagger coat Sweater of plaid mohair with armholes, pockets and front bound in a plain color. Gay color plaids. Sizes 36 to 40.

At the left another sleeveless Sweater of mohair and silk mixture with bindings of plain color silk. Sash belt with tassels. Orchid and pink, gray and French blue, jade and tan, gold and gray, French blue and pink. Sizes 36 to 44.

Leiser's—Second Floor.

## Irish Irregular Force Continues Depredations

By The Associated Press

**DUBLIN, Feb. 21**  
An organized attack was made this afternoon on various Government offices in Dublin. An attempt also was made to set the burning of the office of the National troops, guarding the local Government board office, fired and killed one irregular and captured three others.

A publicity campaign is being conducted by the Irish Government to cover the damages in connection with the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr and South German rail centers.

## FACT FINDERS HEAR OF FIREPROOF COAL

Mr. Luce Says 20 Per Cent of Hard Fuel Sent to New England Is Non-Burnable

Special from Monitor Bureau

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 21**—Ways and means of bringing to justice unscrupulous coal dealers, who sell the public state and other unburnable stuff for coal at the price of coal, were discussed today by the United States Coal Commission, with Robert Luce (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, appearing in favor of his bill to require coal producers to certify the quality of their product.

The measure introduced by Mr. Luce in the House of Representatives, at the behest of numerous consumers of coal in Massachusetts, was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but action on it at this session of Congress is considered unlikely in view of the general legislative jam.

Mr. Luce read a letter to the Fact Finding Commission today from a large consumer of anthracite coal in Massachusetts, who said that frequently he receives shipments of coal running 35 or 40 per cent slate and other non-burnable stuff from the mines. Mr. Luce said estimates are that 20 per cent of the anthracite received in New England during periods of coal emergency is non-burnable, although consumers pay top prices for the stuff.

**Fly-By-Night Firms Blamed**  
That the non-burnable material shipped under the guise of coal comes almost entirely from so-called fly-by-night independent dealers at the mines, who take advantage of coal shortages to fleece the public, was the view expressed by Mr. Luce. He said the larger companies of long standing sent a uniform quality of coal.

Members of the commission evinced much interest in the measure. John Hays Hammond, chairman of the commission, said that the bill ought to apply to bituminous coal as well as anthracite. It was recalled that F. R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, recently issued a warning to the public to investigate the standing of would-be sellers at the mines, and to guard against being sold non-burnable stuff for coal.

**Some 20 Per Cent Ash**  
George S. Polk of the Bureau of Mines, who purchases 250,000 tons of bituminous coal and 25,000 tons of anthracite annually for Government departments, told the commission that in times of coal shortage, which have been frequent in recent years, his department has had to buy soft and hard running 20 per cent ash. "We have had to buy this coal with our eyes open," he said, "because we had to take what we could get and pay the price of good coal for non-burnable stuff."

The committee took the matter under advisement, with a view to making recommendations for such legislation to Congress.  
Philadelphia—A contract for the erection of a hotel containing 1250 rooms at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, to cost approximately \$10,000,000, has been awarded to John Gill & Sons of Cleveland, O. It will be known as the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

## New Sleeveless Sweaters

To be up-to-the-minute in Sweater styles one's collection must boast of a Sleeveless model. Two of these smart new Sweaters are pictured.

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## GRAND JURY ORDER IN ANDERSON CASE

Mr. Pecora Answers 11-Point Note by Declaring It His Duty to Present All Evidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

**NEW YORK, Feb. 21**—Evidence regarding the official conduct of William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, gathered by Ferdinand Pecora, acting district attorney of New York County, will be presented to the January additional grand jury next Friday.

Mr. Pecora had previously intimated that he would take this course in lieu of a more satisfactory explanation of Mr. Anderson's handling of a publicity fund of \$24,700. The assistant district attorney decided to proceed, following receipt of a letter from former Senator Edgar T. Brackett, counsel for the league official, deprecating a grand-jury investigation, in part, as follows:

I had hoped that:  
The presumption of innocence always attaching to one accused;  
The correct life that the man has led, the last 10 years of which at least have been passed in a blaze that would have instantly revealed any slip of flaw;  
The splendid work that he has done as a man of affairs, and as a politician, in the experience of all, certainly of all practitioners at the bar, that no man becomes a criminal in one step or overnight;  
The fact that he could have had his tens of thousands by falling in his duty, without wrongfully taking money from friends;

That the trustees claimed to have been defrauded indignantly deny the charge;  
That neither suspicion nor doubt is enough to warrant prosecution, there must be evidence;  
I had hoped that all these things, added together, would move you to the conclusion that no prosecution should be undertaken and I am sorry that they have not.

If you must, you must. I shall urge you no further.  
You assume that Mr. Anderson had \$24,000 cash from some source at the time he received the money, and that he was a criminal in not turning it over to the league. You are mistaken. It was paid out, and about as fast as it came in. He had no such sum at any one time.

As to the business methods of the board of directors of the league, I leave the success of their corporation to the public. No institution with alleged business methods could attain the success that it has reached.

Mr. Pecora sent the following reply to Mr. Brackett:

Your letter of this date in regard to William H. Anderson has just reached me.  
I agree with you as to the uselessness of further correspondence in the matter. Under all of the circumstances which have been developed, I consider it my duty to present the whole subject of my recent inquiry to the grand jury for its action.

In his letter to District Attorney Banton of Sept. 30, last, Mr. Anderson implied his willingness to testify before the grand jury and stated that he is ready to sign any kind of waiver of immunity.

Will you have the kindness to advise me as speedily as possible whether or not Mr. Anderson is willing to testify before the grand jury in this matter under a written waiver of immunity?  
**WORKERS HAVE SPORT TEAMS**  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 21 (Special)—Sports are popular among employees of Pennsylvania's industries, it is shown in a report of the industrial board, department of labor and industry, which is conducting a survey to bring about better industrial relations. Baseball, basketball and bowling are the most popular. Music does not seem to be very popular, only 30 plants having organized bands and with only 22 reporting community singing.

## ANNUAL ELECTION SYSTEM FAVORED

Labor Men and Others Recorded Against Biennial Voting

Organized Labor and representatives of the Democratic Party, led by William A. O'Hearn, Senator from Berkshire, were recorded in favor of return to a system of annual state elections for Massachusetts, at a hearing today before the legislative committee on constitutional laws on two petitions seeking return to the system.

R. L. Bridgman, for many years political writer and legislative correspondent, spoke at length from his observations with regard to the two systems. He told the committee that there is reason to believe that the people of Massachusetts never have favored the biennial system. It was little supported in the constitutional convention, he said, but it was because of the organized activity of its friends.

In addition to the standard and conclusive arguments for annual elections, which include, Mr. Bridgman said, popular intelligence on current public questions, holding officials to frequent accountability, efficiency in public service, preventing the smothering of state issues by national issues and normal progress, serious evils have developed. These Mr. Bridgman described as an unprecedented scramble for public office, increased expenditures at primaries and elections, formation of a class of office-holders, and more partisanship on legislative matters with less regard for the merits of an issue.

## LORD VISIT CECIL TO VISIT AMERICA

**LONDON, Feb. 21** (By The Associated Press)—Lord Robert Cecil plans to sail on the Majestic on March 21, to visit the United States. He informed The Associated Press that his trip was to be taken upon the invitation of American friends and that it was in no way a "mission." He said, however, that if requested to do so, he naturally would give his views on the League of Nations and other questions. Regarding reports that he was about to enter the Bonar Law Cabinet, Lord Robert said: "The admirable gentlemen who are circulating the story know a great deal more about it than I do. I have heard nothing of it and my trip to America bears out this statement."

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Fine Cotton ..... 1.65  
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"The Maison"  
67 South Main Street



CANADIAN FARMER  
MEMBER UNSEATEDProgressive Representative Found  
Guilty of Illegal Practices  
During Election

OTTAWA, Feb. 21 (Special).—A somewhat serious blow to the prestige of the Progressive Party was dealt today when the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the decision of the Saskatchewan courts declaring the election held in Moose Jaw in 1921 to be void and unseating R. M. Johnston, the Progressive member, for falsification of election expense returns and for illegal practices in violation of the Controverted Elections Act.

The appeal against the trial court's findings lodged by Mr. Johnston was dismissed with costs and the findings in question sustained in every particular. The seat is now legally vacant and it remains for the Speaker of the House of Commons, Rodolphe Lemieux, to issue a warrant for a by-election.

The act provides a penalty of seven years' disqualification, but it is not yet clear whether it was the intention of the trial court to impose the penalty. The supreme court declined to make any finding on the subject.

Mr. Johnston was, at the last general election, chief organizer for the Progressive Party for Saskatchewan. The party has always stood strictly for purity in politics and for publication of the source of campaign funds. It is, therefore, of more than ordinary interest that the only member in the Dominion to lose his seat for illegal practice should be Mr. Johnston.

The charge on which the voiding of the election is based was twofold. Mr. Johnston was found guilty of illegal practices on paying his election expenses other than through the official agent, and also of being personally, with his official agent, guilty of corrupt practices in making false returns of election expenses.

These latter were given as amounting to \$677, when, as a matter of fact, they totaled \$758.

FRESH APPOINTMENTS  
MADE ON STAFF OF THE  
CANADIAN RAILWAYS

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special).—The reorganization of the recently consolidated Canadian National Railway system goes on apace. It is announced that S. J. Hungerford will be vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance, and that W. D. Robb will be vice-president in charge of natural resources, development and colonization; also of the express and telegraph departments, the insurance departments, and the pension funds.

Mr. Robb has hitherto occupied the position of vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system. Further appointments include that of Major Graham Bell, as vice-president in charge of finance, and Gerard Ruel as vice-president and general counsel.

The names of the three grand divisions of the Canadian National Railways were decided upon yesterday by the president, Sir Henry W. Thornton, after consultation with his chief operating officials.

The lines in the Maritime Provinces and as far west as Rivière-du-Loup and Monk in Quebec, will be known as the Atlantic region of the system. The line from Rivière-du-Loup and Monk in the east to Ft. William and Port Arthur in the west, as well as that section of the Grand Trunk Railway west of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers in the United States, will be known as the eastern region, and the lines from Port Arthur and Ft. William to the Pacific coast as the western region.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN  
SEEK NEW MARKETS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21 (Special).—Dairymen of this State, determined to increase the distribution of the State's milk products in eastern markets, have decided to place their industry upon a practical basis through standardization, advertising, and marketing. It is a new departure for this section and the program is being watched by dairy farmers throughout the country.

The project will be financed by Wisconsin's 2,200,000 cows—that is, each farmer will contribute to the organization one average day's receipts from milk in June. This will make a total annual fund of \$500,000. Bankers supporting the plan have agreed to donate one-tenth of 1 per cent of their capital stock. Through the new plan the dairymen hope to sell much of their product in New York and New England.

PENNSYLVANIA WOMEN  
PLAN PEACE CRUSADE

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (By The Associated Press).—The Pennsylvania branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is launching a state-wide campaign against war. Leaders of the movement will plead their cause through the mails and will address in person

A slice of bread with a  
Nucoa Spread

is fine food for the boy who chops the kindling wood; a denial of Nucoa-made pie is fitting punishment for the boy who chops down the cherry tree.

civic, religious and educational bodies. When possible, a house-to-house canvass will be conducted.

Mrs. Ida G. Jaffe of Cynwyd, chairman of the state membership committee, made the following appeal in a letter:

"During the week of Washington's birthday we are asking the women of Pennsylvania to declare themselves that the women of the world want permanent peace, that they want this killing of their sons, and of other women's sons stopped, that they want this relic of barbarism—war—banished from the earth as dueling and slavery have been banished."

VILNA CLASH PERIL  
TO EUROPEAN PEACEMobilization Goes On as Charges  
and Counter-Charges Are Made  
by Lithuanians and Poles

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Feb. 21.—There is a new peril to European peace in Lithuania, according to Raymond Poincaré, the Premier. In Paris there are charges

is that Lithuania would not cause strife, unless it had some backing. At a recent League of Nations meeting in Paris a new line was drawn between the Lithuanians and the Poles. Warnings were given by René Viviani that if there was any disturbance of peace the League would use the weapon of the economic blockade against the offending power. There is no doubt that it is the Lithuanians who are dissatisfied.

The Poles suggest that they have no object in attacking the Lithuanians over the question of Vilna, which they continue to hold. Had they had



Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York

Corner of Vilna, Near Which Fighting Has Recently Taken Place

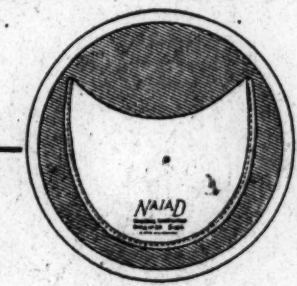
Situated in the Region Under Supervision of the League of Nations, the Town Has Proved a Disturbing Factor in Continental Politics by Reason of the Claims for Its Possession Put Forth by Baltic Nations



Dispute Over Vilna Region Continues

Broken Line Represents the Neutral Zone Where Clashes Have Occurred Between Poles and Lithuanians

PENNSYLVANIA TO REPAIR ROAD  
COATESVILLE, Pa., Feb. 21 (By The Associated Press).—A movement to relieve congested traffic on the Lincoln highway by having that portion of the Strasburg highway between Gap, Lancaster County, and West Chester, Chester County, designated as a state highway, has been started here. It is claimed the improvement of this road also would reduce the mileage between Lancaster and Philadelphia.

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15636—Migron (Knownest Thou the Land)  
Faust (Child of the King of Thule)  
Florence Easton, Soprano

50008—La Bohème (Rodolph's Narrative)  
Kaspa (Dopet, Fair Violon)  
Mario Chamlee, Tenor

50011—La Partida  
Toscanini  
Giuseppe Danile, Baritone

15056—Extase  
Spanish Dance  
Elizbeth Trio (Instrumental Trio)

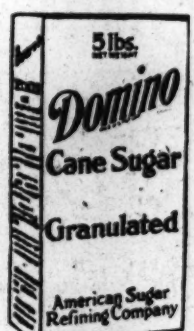
15059—Melodie  
Second Mazurka  
Bronislav Huberman (Violin Solos)

15094—Standchen van Shakespeare  
Solistes de Vienne  
Ely May (Pianoforte Solos)

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Granulated,  
Tablet, Powdered,  
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Cinnamon and Sugar,  
Sugar-Honey, Molasses

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS RELIEVE  
REFUGEE PLIGHT IN NEAR EASTAid Extended to 10,000 Persons, Mostly Women and  
Children—Soup Kitchen Opened in Constantinople

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The sad plight of Christian refugees, who are still arriving in thousands in Constantinople from Anatolia, continues to be reported here. A Constantinople dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph yesterday mentions the work done by The Christian Science Near East Relief Committee of Boston which, it says, "has opened a soup kitchen so that miserable people are thus assured at least one warm meal per day."

A Christian Scientist in this connection writes to The Christian Science Monitor from Constantinople that Mr. Bensen—United States Christian Science naval chaplain—with funds sent by the Christian Science Board of Directors is now relieving "10,000 refugees, as Greece has no longer room for them, and it must be months before they can be settled in new

homes." They are almost exclusively women and children, he adds, since "the men have all been kept by the Turks and sent into the interior in what are practically slave gangs."

A concert was given last week in Constantinople by one of the better-to-do groups of refugees as an expression of gratitude for what Christian Scientists have done for them.

The Greeks are also most appreciative and have provided a large hall free of charge for Christian Science services which are conducted in French and attended by a considerable polyglot congregation, including Admiral Koltchak's flag lieutenant.

GREATER SYDNEY'S POPULATION  
SYDNEY, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Statistics show that on Dec. 31 the population of Greater Sydney was 1,050,000, and that of Sydney proper over \$50,000.

MEXICO ESTABLISHES DRY ZONE  
50 MILES WIDE ALONG BORDERDrastic Move Will Be Blow to Traffickers in Drugs and  
Liquor, and Will Close Resorts, Officials Believe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Establishment of a dry zone 50 miles wide on the Mexican side of the boundary between Mexico and the United States has been decided upon by the Mexican Government, it was stated yesterday at the Mexican Embassy here.

Full details of the plan are not available, but it includes the stamping out of illicit drug traffic, prohibition of the sale of liquor, stopping of gambling and the eradication of so-called "red light districts."

The League of Nations had asked the assistance of President Obregon in combating the drug traffic in Mexico, but he had already been trying to prevent the vendors of drugs and the smugglers of liquors to carry on their work in Mexican territory, and the discussion of the establishment of a dry zone along the border antedated the receipt of the note from the League of Nations.

It was said at the embassy that there was a desire on the part of the Mexican Government to co-operate with the United States to prevent smuggling operations. By wiping out saloons and such resorts the gathering places of smugglers and drug vendors will be done away with. Much annoyance has been caused to the local American authorities of border cities by the fact that Americans in times past have been able more or less freely to cross the border into Mexican territory and engage in illegal practices with little restraint and this has been even more annoying to Mexican state and federal authorities. An embassy attaché said:

The gambling places and other resorts invariably have been operated by Americans or by American capital. This means that the immense revenues obtained from their operation went into the pockets of foreigners while the bad name from the presence of the resorts on Mexican soil was given to Mexico. The small gains to local shopkeepers and others in Mexican border towns resulting from the presence in their midst of smugglers, gangsters and drug vendors from the United States, has

been much more than offset by the additional expense to the Mexican Government in keeping track of their activities.

**Human Hand Duster**  
Divided in Center—Has Fingers  
At a single stroke all sides of Chair Legs, Railings and Flat surfaces are dusted.

This Special Feature a Wonderful Aid to the Housekeeper!

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AN APPROPRIATE GIFT  
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Glove Sale  
Cross Kid Gloves

For women, in all the leading shades. Two-clasp fastening; combination embroidery.  
Sale Price ..... 1.35  
Formerly \$2.50

## Kid Gauntlet



Six-inch strap-wrist gloves in all the new colorings. Combination embroidery. Sale price... 2.85  
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## Cross Fancy Gauntlet



Of real kid, in attractive color combinations. Sale price... \$2.85  
Formerly \$3.85

Discontinued Glove Lines at  
Exceptionally Low Prices

## Cross Bill Fold



A good looking and convenient bill fold for big pocket. Of black pin or cobra seal leather; mounted with four 14-kt. gold corners.  
Unusual value..... \$9.00

## Cross Slippers



For men and women. As practical for home use as for traveling. Soft tan leather top, stiff leather sole and heel. When traveling, slippers are held together with a leather strap. Please mention the size when ordering.  
Specially priced..... \$4.50  
Formerly \$6.00

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## MASONS AWAITING ITALIAN RITE NEWS

Supreme Council Deputy Says  
Official Communications  
Have Not Been Sent

The march of events in Italy as they affect Masonry is attracting more and more the attention of Freemasons in the United States, and especially those of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite which is strong in that kingdom. Conditions have reached such a stage that the Supreme Council of one of the two groups of the fraternity there has allowed its members to resign rather than have their faithfulness to the Fascist challenged.

In Boston, the Grand Orient of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Frederick W. Hamilton, deputy of the Supreme Council for Massachusetts and secretary of the Grand Lodge, said that he was watching the developments in Rome with great interest. The Scottish Rite deputy said that in the absence of official information obviously he could not discuss the situation in Italy.

The fact that Premier Mussolini has shown more and more consideration to the Vatican and its wishes regarding the development of Roman Catholic influence in the schools has not escaped observation. In Boston certain Masons regard the attitude of the Fascist toward Masonry as an indication of the influence of the clergy and the fact that the Italian newspapers have become hostile toward the fraternity is held to point to the same conclusion.

**American Masons Aroused**  
In the United States the differences of the Italian Masons had attracted but little attention and even less feeling until the attitude of the Fascist toward certain groups of the fraternity was evidenced by the recent steps requiring Masons either to quit their fraternal ties or withdraw from the dominant power.

Just what has taken place in Italy as it affects Masonry it is not clear to the officials of the fraternity in this country, for word must be received through regular official sources before Masonic cognizance of the events can be taken here.

Dr. Hamilton, the Deputy of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in Massachusetts, yesterday discussed the Italian situation freely, yet guardedly, with Masonic visitors at the Temple in Boston.

"I am very much interested in the situation in Italy," said Dr. Hamilton, who, in the absence from the State of Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-Third Degree of Scottish Rite Masons, consented to speak for publication. "I hope soon to know exactly and officially just what has taken place in Italy."

At this time I do not feel that it would be proper for me to make any comment on the alleged action of these Italian bodies of Freemasonry, or either of them, as I have not seen their statements and no official information has come to my desk.

**Official Communications Lacking**  
I usually receive the official communications of the Italian body if they have anything of international significance to make public to the fraternity. Of course, they may send out many circulars concerning essentially Italian matters which would never be sent to the Scottish Rite Masons in the United States.

Raul V. Palmeri is the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Italy. C. Mombello is the Secretary-General. It so happens that Raul Palmeri is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons in Italy at the same time.

Both of these bodies at the head of which stands Brother Palmeri are organized like English and American Masonry. They are not political or sectarian. They require the profession of belief in the Supreme Being but they do not raise any questions as to particular religious beliefs.

The other body, that headed by Signor Torrigiani, is known as the Grand Orient of Italy and includes, I believe, a body calling itself the Supreme Council. This body of Italian Masonry was for some years headed by Ernesto Nathan, very well known as the "Jewish Mayor of Rome."

Torrighiani's body of Italian Masonry is very frankly political, and it has been anti-clerical. It has taken a very active part in Italian politics. The body which recognizes Signor Torrigiani as its leader is not recognized by the United Grand Lodge of Great Britain nor, with few exceptions, by any of the American grand lodges.

The Grand Lodge of Italy, of which Signor Palmeri is Grand Master, which, of course, includes the membership of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, numbers about 60,000 Master Masons. I have no information about Signor Torrigiani's Grand Orient membership.

## EQUAL PAY PLEA BASED ON JUSTICE

Legislative Committee Gives  
Hearing to Women Teachers

That the fundamental justice expressed in the phrase "equal pay for equal work" is sufficient argument in support of application of this principle to public school teachers, regardless of sex, was emphasized at an afternoon and evening hearing given yesterday by the committee on education of the Massachusetts Legislature on the petition of William H. McManis.

Presentation of the issue to the legislative committee follows up the popular vote on the question at the election. It was submitted on the ballot as a question of public policy on which the members of the General Court from Boston were to be instructed in each ward. Although a

majority sufficient to comply with the terms of the public policy act was obtained in only one ward, the total vote is taken as more fully representative of the sentiment of the people, who voted 71,000 for equal pay and 65,000 against.

The hearing was held at the hearing by the supporters of the petition, who crowded the Gardner Auditorium in such numbers that the chairman of the committee hesitated to embarrass the opposition by calling for a vote. The argument in support was led by Mr. McManis, who said that the vote of Boston was a mandate to the Legislature. The economic phase of the question and its essential justice were discussed by other speakers in favor, including two members of the Boston school committee, representatives of women teachers' organizations and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and several educators.

The opposition was led by the Schoolmasters' Economic Association, represented by Joseph L. Powers. The argument levied against the petition was mainly on the ground that the man teacher has greater economic responsibilities than women, an argument which was answered by citation of the number of dependents on the women teachers. The men contended that their sex would be driven out of the profession and evidence was introduced by the proponents to show that this has not worked out in fact.

## NATURALIST TELLS OF 'NORTH WOODS'

Ways of Canoes, Moose, and  
Scottish Guides Described by  
Donald R. Dickey

The ways of canoes, moose and Scottish guides in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, as observed by Donald R. Dickey of Pasadena, Cal., naturalist, who spoke last night before the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association in Ford Hall, Boston, on "Game Trails of the North Woods," were alike declared to be worthy of attention. Ten years' photography and study of deer and moose, chiefly in the high levels of the watershed of the Tobique and Nipisiquit rivers in these parts, Mr. Dickey told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, followed a chance hunting trip into the north woods which he took in boyhood. His party then included eminent naturalists, among them John Muir, and from that time Mr. Dickey's interest grew from a hobby to a profession, his chief study being in the New Brunswick area.

"This is a region of untrammeled wilderness," Mr. Dickey said, "yet a wilderness without the hardship for newcomers of the vast northern regions, for these forests may be 'smoothed over' to one's liking. It is simply a cozy corner of the unspoiled outdoors, a last accessible refuge of myriads of game where 40 to 50 head of deer may at times be seen in a day, a land without fences or reserves, and of sparkling little rivers."

In all seasons of the year except the heart of winter Mr. Dickey has been gathering photographic and written data in this region. The area offers a unique opportunity for observation, he says, for natural conditions have been favorable to increase of deer and moose.

Though the ancient caribou herds which seem unable to withstand the presence of man have been withdrawn into the remotest wilderness, the moose, which a century ago were on the verge of extinction through slaughter by Indians, encouraged by the demand for accoutrements of leather of neighboring British troops, have now returned.

Deer were completely unknown here 40 years ago, and the earliest Indian tradition did not record their presence, Mr. Dickey went on, yet in 1909, when his study commenced, a few had worked back before the Maine hunters, and now, and in the local guide's words, with natural enemies, such as lynx and wildcat trapped out, and as yet only a few bobcat, and with hunters rare, they have bred beyond belief, finding an accumulation of 100 years' fodder awaiting them.

Mr. Dickey's record is that of the gradual increase of a new game with abundance of these animals.

"The guides of this region are mainly Scottish," said Mr. Dickey, "and have cherished a fine tradition that the territory is divided by unwritten law into their headwaters, 9 Ashburton Place, for a luncheon and addresses by Frederick Jackson Turner, professor of history at Harvard College, and the Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, chaplain, general of the organization. At 4 p. m. they will depart to attend the dinner to be given by the George Washington Chapter at Springfield. The Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts will be addressed at 3 p. m. by Dr. Chauncey Brewer of Boston, attorney and writer, on "Foreign Invasion."

The Polish Students' Club of Boston will celebrate the celebration of Washington's Birthday with the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, Poland's "biggest man," which occurred on Feb. 19. A meeting at Franklin Union tomorrow evening is to be addressed by Prof. Henry Tyler, head of the mathematics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The celebration at the Old South Meeting House is to take place at 10:30 a. m., when George Gratton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, will speak on "The Sanctity of Washington."

Of different character are to be holiday observances at the Boston City Club and the Women's City Club. At the former the afternoon and evening will be given over to these matches and contests. At the latter there is to be an informal at-home in the afternoon with a costume recital.

"The Songs of Shakespeare's Day" by Miss Emma Marshall Denlinger, specialist in Elizabethan English and associate professor at Wellesley College, and Miss Esther Morton Wood.

Dr. Harold M. Brown, president of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Boston, announces that a feature of the annual conference to be held all day tomorrow in the Congregational Union Church on Columbus Avenue will be an address by Dr. Tshyi Hsieh, Chinese patriot and scholar, to be given at the afternoon meeting.

**LODGE TO CELEBRATE**  
MAYNARD, Mass., Feb. 21—The fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Charles A. Welch Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of this town will be celebrated by the lodge, with a special two-day program, on Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, will speak at the opening exercises on Saturday afternoon, March 10, in Masonic Hall.

**MILLS PUT ON NIGHT SHIFT**  
FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 21—A night shift of 60 weavers will begin work this evening at the Beoli Mills of the American Woolen Company here. The weavers will work a 60-hour week. No other departments of the mill are as yet similarly altered.

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## ART AND MUSIC

Leach-Godding Recital  
Marion Leach and Howard Godding  
gave a recital of music for two pianos in Jordan Hall last night, with the following program:

Introduction and Romance from Rachmaninoff's second suite; Saint-Saëns' Variations on a Theme of Beethoven; Debussy's transcription of two of Schumann's Moods in Canon form; Tailleferre's "Caché-cache, Mitoula"; an Arensky Polonaise; Rachmaninoff's Barcarole; "Day but Wistful" from Grainger's "In Nuphar"; suite; a Chopin waltz, and Chabrier's "Espérance."

Thus another pair is added to the short list of two-piano performers. Their playing last night gave promise that they may achieve high rank in this field. Both are accomplished players, and their work showed that they have striven sincerely for unanimity of feeling and utterance. They have so far succeeded that they play already with a minimum of optic communication that is remarkable.

A glance, at the opening of a number, and the rest is co-ordinated through musical accord. Only occasionally was there a sense of imperfect synchronization.

The program was unacknowledged, but not inspiring. The movements from Rachmaninoff's suite have charm, but do not stir. Saint-Saëns', like most variations are little more than exercises in ingenuity, and Debussy's transcriptions of Schumann are of less interest than the unadorned works of either composer because characteristic of neither. But Mlle. Tailleferre's color and rhythm changed and held attention, and Arensky's Polonaise warmed the audience as pieces with that appellation are calculated to do. The next program of this pair will be awaited with interest.

## CAPE COD CANAL BILL PLACED IN JEOPARDY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—A last minute effort on the part of the advocates of Henry Ford's proposition for taking over Muscle Shoals may jeopardize passage of the Cape Cod bill in the House of Representatives.

Samuel R. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and one of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said today reports had reached him that the Muscle Shoals group was planning to ask the House to turn the Cape Cod bill back to committee and bring up in its place the Ford measure.

The House was engrossed a large part of today in discussing the army appropriation bill, but Mr. Winslow said the first opening would see the Cape Cod measure brought up for action. Since the Senate has already passed the bill for the Government to take over the canal at a cost of \$11,500,000, it was thought by Chairman Winslow that no insurmountable obstacles would be encountered in the House, providing the measure is not caught in the legislative jam.

**TAXI RATES DECLARED  
HIGHEST IN COUNTRY**  
Taxicab rates in Boston are the highest in the United States, and private taxicab companies are being forced to pay \$50,000 a year for the right to stand in public streets in front of hotels and business blocks, according to testimony given at a hearing today before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature on a bill to regulate the use of these stands.

It was charged at the hearing by representatives of the United Improvement Association and Independent taxicab operators that the latter cannot get a place to stand and then when they cut their rates they are the object of "hounding" by the larger companies. It was declared that a satisfactory system of public stands has been worked out in New York and should be adopted in Boston.

**WOMAN MEMBER SPEAKS**  
Making her first speech from the floor as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, member from Suffolk, satisfied the House yesterday that the report of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on the two bills in her charge was justified and the reports were accepted. Mrs. Fitzgerald explained clearly and briefly the reasons for the committee in reporting against the two measures and her words were enthusiastically applauded by the members.

**\$192,848 FOR REFUGEES**  
Contributions totaling \$192,848 have been received by the Massachusetts Near East Relief Committee since Sept. 19 for the relief of refugees from Smyrna and Thrace and orphans previously rescued. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, New England director, announced today that the committee seeks to complete the fund of \$200,000 before March 1.

**MAJ.-GEN. EDWARDS  
DISAPPROVES DESIGN**  
Enthusiastic approval of the design of the memorial selected by a special commission to be erected to Massachusetts soldiers at St. Mihiel, France, was not forthcoming from Maj.-Gen.

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Wellesley Professor Considers London Orchestras More  
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**SHIP SUBSIDY BILL  
INDORSEMENT ASKED**  
Resolutions calling upon the members of Congress from Massachusetts to support the ship subsidy bill now pending, were introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by John I. Fitzgerald, Representative from Boston. The resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Rules, support the subsidies as of the ground that it will confer a distinct benefit on New England.

The House act early and briefly today, adjourning until Friday, when a formal session will be held and adjournment taken until Monday afternoon. An order was introduced by Joseph A. Lagone, Representative from Boston, for investigation by the Department of Public Utilities of the gas works on the corner of Prince and Causeway streets in Boston.

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"What does Paris say?" asks the American woman before she buys her Spring Frock or Wrap. What, indeed, does Paris say?—for she speaks a varied language and changes her mind quite frequently.

Whatever the authentic mode, McCrery is sure to sponsor it. Our Paris representatives watch closely the change of fashion, so that McCrery patrons are always offered the newest and most correct modes.

## TEACHER COMPARES MUSIC OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA

Wellesley Professor Considers London Orchestras More  
Vivid Than Boston Symphony—Latter More Refined



OCCUPATION BUREAUX DISPLAY  
PROGRESS IN TRAINING WOMENNational Committee to Meet in Cleveland to Compare and  
Co-ordinate Plans for Adjusting Work to Individual

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21 (Staff Correspondent)—A small group applying to the authorities in England for "working papers" gave as his object the desire to "become a retired merchant." This wish to attain a competence without the least idea of how to give such service as would merit ample compensation; the lack of any definite, practical purpose which would direct the necessary training and equipment has contributed to a tremendous economic wastage all over the world.

Among no group of persons has this wastage been any more serious than among women. For some time women themselves have recognized this and they have been striving in a number of ways to overcome the lack of training which in itself has been due largely to a want of direction of purpose.

**Pledged to Promote Efficiency**

One of the most interesting groups engaged in this task is having its annual convention this week in Cleveland, the National Committee of Bureau of Occupations. This federation of occupational bureaus for trained women workers to quote its object was formed "to promote among women a better understanding of occupational and professional requirements, to advance their interests and their efficiency in vocations, to secure suitable employment for trained women workers—to the end that women may render increasingly valuable service in all vocations and professions."

Those who have watched its progress have seen an interesting change. When the bureau first came together five years ago their representatives directed their attention to discussions of the best type of registration card-filing systems, the most feasible means of exchanging information on opportunities open to women. Today they are concerned with fundamental changes which should be made in education in order that women may be properly equipped for whatever work is theirs to do.

As the committee has reached back into the colleges establishing connections with the faculties, it has advised students about vocations; it has likewise advised professors about teaching. Today this co-operation has become a recognized feature of the work so that in joint conferences with the deans of women's colleges Friday and Saturday in Cleveland, the committee will discuss, at the request of the deans, such questions as what should be embodied in a vocational advisement course, new ideas for annual vocational conferences, the relation of employment bureaus for undergraduates in colleges to the various employment bureaus in industry, stores and other business enterprises.

**Bureau Co-operate**

The collegiate occupational bureaus which form the committee began their existence when the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union transformed its earlier business agency into the Bureau of Vocational Advice and Appointment. This was done in 1910 and the organization of the Philadelphia and Chicago bureaus followed soon afterward. All of the 11 bureaus on the national committee reaching from Boston to Los Angeles find employment for trained women in their own localities, exchange information as to available candidates and positions open, and promote among employers an interest in the desirability of trained women workers.

They visit colleges and interview applicants in their own offices to give vocational advice. They seek to open up new lines of opportunity for women, to investigate the present occupations in which they are admitted, and to compile valuable statistics on women's work.

The national committee strengthens Cleveland Harness Manufacturing Co. Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Saddlery 1502 WEST STREET, MA 8010 CLEVELAND, O.

ATTRACTION readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of Furniture of the better make. Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies THE KOCH COMPANY 10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland Opposite East 100th Street

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all of this work by bringing together annually the representatives of the individual bureaus. It maintains committees to deal with special problems of employment and vocational work, calls conferences on important problems relating to women's activities and serves as a medium of exchange for all kinds of valuable information.

**Effective State Organizations**

It is interesting to note the co-operation which the bureaus are building up, working in connection with vocational guidance authorities in the public schools, civic and commercial organizations and various social agencies. A strong factor among the co-operating groups is the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, whose state organizations are in some instances directly responsible for the establishment of some of the bureaus.

Thousands of women are placed in positions annually through the bureaus. But perhaps of even greater importance are the research surveys which are made of occupational opportunities open to women, possible new fields, what training and equipment is required, which fields are over-crowded and which could use more women.

The Boston bureau published co-operative studies of vocations for trained women from the time of its re-organization in 1910. The Chicago bureau has made several local surveys. The Cleveland bureau has published investigations of the opportunities for women in local factories and the local openings for women with training in home economics and domestic science. The Minneapolis bureau has published surveys of home economics positions in Minneapolis, and the local fields of social work, journalism and laboratories.

**Concentrates on Surveys**

The New York Bureau of Vocational Information, Miss Emma P. Hirth, director, has taken a leading position in this work. The bureau does no placement work and therefore has been able to concentrate on its published studies, including opportunities in 26 vocations; women in the law, women in department stores, and other selling organizations, statistical work and chemistry. The bureau has also been active in arranging conferences for the discussion of professional employment and training problems.

All of the members of the National Committee of Bureau of Occupations co-operate with the Southern Women's Educational Alliance at Richmond, Va., which is designed primarily to strengthen the educational and occupational position of women in the southern states through distributing accurate current information about women in occupations not only

TEA SHOP Luncheon 11 to 2:30 Afternoon Tea 2 to 5 The Lindner Co. Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St. CLEVELAND

"When we cut—we cut" Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Feb. 14th to 24th THE W B DAVIS CO 327-335 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

NECKLACES HERE are colorful Necklaces of amber, jade, turquoise, malachite, lapis lazuli, ivory, and beads in various colors. Antique jewelry of rare design and exquisite craftsmanship. And Brooches, Pendants, Ear Rings, and Hair Ornaments. The collection is limited.

The GIFT SHOP of Cleveland 6402-6404 Euclid Avenue

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through the south, but throughout the country. It also disseminates information regarding standards of general education required as a basis for sound occupational training. Its object is to educate public opinion, to raise educational standards, both vocational and liberal, for women in the southern states, to open existing professional and vocational schools to women, and to aid in establishing additional schools of this type.

16 STUDENTS WIN  
STUDIES IN FRANCE

American Field Service Fellowship Awards Are Announced—Five Renewals

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The privilege of a year's study in France was given today, by the committee in charge of the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities, to 16 American college graduates, the successful aspirants in the official list of awards for 1923-24. Eleven of these are new appointments, the other five being renewals of fellowships for men already abroad.

Since their establishment in 1919, a total of 65 college men have been sent to France under these fellowships and 20 renewals have been made, exclusive of the awards announced today. The origin of the fellowships was as a memorial to members of the American field service, ambulance and camion drivers and volunteers in other services who, before America entered the war, made the supreme sacrifice while serving with the French and American armies.

List of awards for 1923-24 follows:  
John W. Ames Jr., Harvard, B. A. 1918; John S. Cronin, Princeton, B. A. 1924; Lawrence W. Bass, Yale, Ph. D. 1922; Max J. Wasserman, Cornell, B. A. 1924; Boyd R. Alexander, U. S. Naval Academy, 1921-22; Columbia 1922-23; Samuel Chamberlain, Washington 1913-15, M. I. T., 1915-17, 1918-20; Harold L. VanDoren, Williams, B. A. 1917; Matthew F. Desmond, California, M. D. 1923; Richard P. McKee, Columbia, B. A. 1920, Paria, M. A. 1920; Thomas R. Palfrey, Indiana, B. A. 1918, M. A. 1922; William C. Doub-Kerr, Davidson, 1911-13, North Carolina, B. A. 1915, Chicago, 1915-16, Columbia, 1920; Renewals: Lancelot E. Gowen, California, B. A. Julian E. Harris, North Carolina B. A., Columbia, M. A.; John R. Johnson, Illinois, B. S. and M. A.; William L. Johnson, Columbia, B. A.; Jacques G. C. LeClerc, California, B. A. and M. A.

**VICTORIA'S LOAN**  
LONDON, Feb. 21—Dispatches say Victoria, Australia, has arranged to raise a £5,000,000 5 per cent loan in London at slightly below par.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO A REAL THRILL ONCE IN A WHILE. CRANE'S Chocolates WILL PROVIDE IT Sold by 4 CRANE STORES AND 300 DEALERS IN CLEVELAND

WOMEN'S NEW Spring Dresses \$25 \$29.50 New models for street, afternoon and dinner wear introduce the latest style tendencies and fabrics for Spring and Summer wear. Figured or plain crepe, Roshanara or Bokhara crepe, Taffeta or Crepe satins, Point d'Esprit and Paisley. At \$25—models with graceful side panels or silk embroidery in Egyptian effects. At \$29.50—straight line crepe dresses with snug fitting sleeves and colorful Bulgarian embroidery. Medium Price Dress Section Fourth Floor The Halle Bros Co. CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND SILK CO. FORTIETH STREET SILK SPECIALTY SHOP DEPENDABLE SILKS OF ALL KINDS CLEVELAND, OHIO New Spring Silks Are Now on Exhibition Silks of the Latest Weaves and Colors Also Silk Hosiery Very Reasonable Prices

The Sterling & Welch Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture and Lamps Ends February 28th To those who will give their time to the final days of the Mid-Winter Furniture Sale, it will yield treasures. There are still pieces in our collection that may be classified as rare bargains—not to be met with in months and perhaps years.

The Sterling & Welch Co. CLEVELAND

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10,000 EDUCATORS ARE EXPECTED  
TO ATTEND CLEVELAND MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, on "Health." In giving to Henry Turner Bailey of Cleveland the question of the use of leisure time the department is recognizing that this question has a much wider significance than mere physical education. At the present aggressive groups are appearing before a number of state legislatures urging the passage of laws for physical education in the schools, translating into terms of health and military preparedness, the movement which Mr. Bailey will discuss in his wider aspects.

What a child does with his leisure time is of greater importance in determining his quality of thought and place in life, than what he does when bound by the formalities of school or work, say the advocates of a definite employment of leisure time under the direction of instructors. They are urging two reasons for a revision of the curriculum to include the use of leisure time, first that Americans today have more leisure than ever before, and second that the introduction of so much machine work makes it a compelling necessity that leisure be more wisely used to develop a well-rounded and balanced living.

It may be expected that the convention will develop three points with relation to the general changes in order of making it of live interest so that the child will be happy to be in school and will therefore make progress; second, the need to make it develop the child for a successful vocation, enlisting the co-operation of women in order that the social heritage of modern business may be made available in the schools; third, the necessity for it to develop the child in the subject of human relationships.

From the viewpoint of the department of superintendence, the most important question which will come before the convention is the discussion of the status of superintendents. A committee headed by Prof. C. E. Chadsey, dean of the College of Education, University of Illinois, has been working on standards, and the report of the committee will be discussed by

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N. L. Englehardt, professor of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Originally the school superintendent was a political choice. He is yet selected by popular vote in a number of states and in many communities and counties. But it is becoming universally accepted that the superintendent should be a trained expert with technique not unlike that required by the engineer. The relationships of that trained expert with the teachers, the children and the community have been little defined as yet. The profession is recognizing it as one of the problems to be worked out, and the present convention is expected to take definite steps toward this end.

One of the most important features of the convention will be a building exhibition. The changing thought with regard to the curriculum will have its reflection in the plans for the exhibit too. Last year at the Chicago convention the exhibit had to do with the architectural features of school buildings; this year it will emphasize the adjustment of buildings to the use of the children. One building shown last year had corridors and towers which were excellent from an architectural point of view, but only about 37 per cent of the floor space was available for the children.

The buildings to be shown this year will have about 60 per cent of the floor space available not only for classrooms, but for the special needs rising out of the new topics which have been added to the courses, sewing, cooking, machine-shop work, greater library facilities and increased play space. The first buildings were planned and the second the department has today educators are striving to increase the number of buildings where children have freedom of movement, where the facilities are more representative of

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Hartmann Wardrobe 11 Hangers \$34.75 Anticipate your summer's needs while this big value lasts. Shoe Box, Laundry Bag, cushion top, steel reinforced down each side, drawer-locking bar and Hat Box. Mail Orders Prepaid Within 300 Miles Charge Accounts Opened.

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the change and variety of the outside world. The exhibit will also chronicle the progress in rural education. There will be shown the newer types of consolidated buildings and of transportation facilities for the children. There is also frank recognition of the fact that the one-room school is not likely ever to be eliminated entirely and improved one-room schools will receive consideration in the display.

This is the first convention of the National Department of Superintendence with a full-time, paid secretary and a published yearbook. The group began its work in 1857. In 1870 it combined with the National Normal School Association, which headed up the movement for teacher training, and the National Teachers' Association. The department of superintendence was made one of the important divisions of the joint organization. In 1921 a movement for greater independence resulted in the modification of the by-laws of the National Education Association and the adoption of a new constitution by the department of superintendence, in which the latter group assumed full control of its own finances. While obtaining for itself greater freedom in co-operation with the National Education Association, thereby avoiding the division between teachers and administrators which distinguishes the European educational movement, and insuring increased unity and better understanding in handling the mutual problems of the two groups.

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WOMEN UNDERTAKE  
GOOD WILL JUNKET  
TO SOUTH AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Eleven women, representing districts all the way from New York to California, were scheduled to leave here today on an expedition to South America, designed to bring about "a closer international friendship among women of the Western Hemisphere." The junket is being held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong and Miss Olive Hulbert, students at a Connecticut college, are among members of the party, which is headed by Mrs. Francis Delacy Hyde of New York City.

GERMANY BUYS OUTSIDE COAL JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20—Germany is buying coal in South Africa. A first order of 4000 tons, destined for Berlin, arrived here today. Reports from Rotterdam said a second German order for foreign coal had been placed at Natal.

THE MUEHLHOFER BROS. PIANO CO. Pianos—Players—Phonographs 2045 EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND, O.

STORAGE MOVING PACKING SHIPPING THE KNICKERBOCKER STORAGE CO. H. F. HEMLER 7784 DETROIT AVE. Sec'y, Treas. and Gen. Mgr. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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At Savings of 1-3 and More

EVEN under ordinary market conditions the sale of these linens at prices so marvelously low would be extraordinary indeed, and in the very face of the scarcity of dependable linen this becomes one of the merchandising achievements of the Store.

Irish makers are noted the world over for the extreme care and rigid inspections exercised in producing linens that are second to none in design, quality and finish. So careful are they that the linens showing even the tiniest grease or oil mark from the machine, or a dark thread which has not bleached perfectly, but which will turn white in the washing, are instantly discarded as imperfect. The defects are no more serious than those that are very often to be found in the linens produced elsewhere and sold as perfect. Linen Sections—Fourth Floor.



## OKLAHOMA CO-OPERATIVE HELPS FARMERS GET COTTON PREMIUM

\$11 Bonus a Bale Expected This Year—More Than 37,000 Members—Crop Mortgages Hinder Functioning

By GEORGE T. ODELL

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 21.—The cotton growers of Oklahoma have one of the largest and most democratically organized marketing associations in the United States. Between 35 and 40 per cent of the wheat acreage has been signed up for co-operating marketing of that product, and many of the cattle growers have adopted the co-operative form of marketing.

I will start with cotton. A line drawn through the middle of Oklahoma from east to west, approximately, would divide the cotton section of the south from the wheat section of the north. As in the rest of the belt, cotton is the preponderating crop in the southern section and it is produced to a large extent under the tenant system. The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association was organized in the spring of 1921 and handled its first crop that year. It started with about 30,000 members and has nearly 38,000 now.

The area is divided into three districts, each electing one director, but the grass roots of the organization are in the school house locales.

W. S. Drumm of Frederick, Okla., is the president and C. L. Stealey of this city, where the headquarters are located, is general manager. Carl Williams, also of this city, has been appointed a director representing the public. The association handled 91,000 bales of the 1921 crop and of the 1922 crop it has received about 66,000 bales. Last year it averaged for its members, according to the reports of its officers based on government statistics \$7.15 per bale more than the country's average price of cotton at ports, and this year the officers estimate that the gain to members will be in the neighborhood of \$11 a bale. As a dollar and cents proposition it has benefited its members.

**Handles 11 Per Cent of Cotton**  
The thing that struck me most forcibly was the fact that in spite of the large membership, exceeding that of any state cotton co-operative I have investigated so far, the Oklahoma association only handled about 11 per cent of the entire crop of the state. The reason is not obscure. It is the cotton crop mortgage and unfriendly banks that I have found to be the bane of the co-operators everywhere in the cotton belt, only here, perhaps it is a little more accentuated. If a grower has his crop mortgaged and the mortgagee demands full payment as soon as the cotton is ginned, the grower is forced to sell his cotton on the street for whatever price he can get, instead of putting it into the co-operative pool and waiting until the pool is sold out, which may not be for 10 months or a year, before he gets the full price.

The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association has a little different system of payments from others. In the first place, there are no government bonded warehouses here as there are in most other states. The system is in vogue here, the grower takes certain papers which he receives from the warehouse, showing the number of bales and weight of his cotton, to a designated bank and draws a draft on the association for 12 cents a pound, irrespective of grade or value. Afterward, the cotton is graded and goes into the pool of whatever grade it makes and subsequent payments are on the poundage, but the settlement according to grade is postponed until the pool is closed out. So far the growers have received 15 cents a pound on the 1922 crop, and in a few days checks will go out for another 6 cents, bringing the total up to 22 cents.

**Only 66,000 Bales**  
Still, this is only 66,000 bales from over 77,000 members. If there had been a normal rate of production for five years period up to 1919, the association would have had over 300,000 bales to handle or about one-third of the total crop for the state. The boll weevil is responsible for some of the shortage, but the crop mortgage is probably responsible for most of it. This association, like others, is making a special effort to eradicate that difficulty, and it is receiving more and more encouragement from banks that are not controlled or swayed in their policy by the cotton factors and commission merchants.

Fred Wilmarth told me how near the Oklahoma association came to "going on the rocks" during the first weeks of its operations in 1921, through the unfriendly action of some banks in this city. Arrangements had been made with these banks to honor the drafts on the association, for the first payment to growers, and to charge them up as a temporary loan. One day, without any previous notice to the officers of the association, these banks turned down \$40,000 of those drafts, and issued protest notices. The evident purpose of this action was to discredit the association and break it if possible, but the loyalty of the members was strong enough to withstand the shock.

One of the reasons for that loyalty, undoubtedly, is the democratic form of government in the organization. Both the nomination and election of directors rests with the entire membership, starting with the schoolhouse locale, which sends its instructed delegates to the county meetings, and each county meeting sends its delegates to the district meetings with nominees for directors.

**Qualification of Candidates**  
In the district meetings elimination contests are held, each delegate casting as many votes as he has members behind him, until the two highest nominees for director for that district are left. Those nominees are then submitted back to the individual members for a post card ballot. But every nominee is required to appear before the district convention to be examined regarding his qualifications, so that everything about his record is known to the delegates before they cast their ballots. These elections are held every year. This association pays close attention to keeping up the morale of its members. It operates under the Sapiro form of five-year contract, which provides penalty for contract breakers. Of course where a mortgage will not allow a member to deliver his cotton to the association, the member is exempt from the penalty, but when a member deliberately withholds cotton that he could deliver, he is subject to a heavy fine. Considering the size of the membership, there have not been many violators, but the officers of the association appear to be watchful and already they have entered suit against a score of members for violation of contract, and although no final decision has been handed down in any of these cases, the ruling of the courts on demerits and other legal technicalities have been rather in favor of the association.

The cotton of this association has been sold mostly to mills and to exporters, and the salesmanship in this, as in other successful cotton co-operatives, has been conducted with a view to maintaining steady output rather than with idea of reaching after the highest prices. The last figures available are those of Feb. 10, showing total receipts of 65,863 bales, and total sales of 51,221 bales, leaving on hand only 14,642 bales.

**Government Aid Unnecessary**  
Last year the association borrowed about \$3,500,000 from the War Finance Corporation, and about \$1,000,000 less than that from Oklahoma and New York banks. This year, although the War Finance Corporation offered a line of credit to the association, it has not been necessary to borrow any money from the Government fund. The banks have been rather eager to supply the money, and its total borrowings for the season have been approximately \$3,600,000, while its outstanding debt on Feb. 10 was only about \$300,000.

The audit of the 1921 pool, which was the first year's business operation of this association, shows that the cost of doing business was 2 1/2 per cent on a gross turnover of approximately \$8,000,000. The association that year handled about 91,000 bales. Of course, it stands to reason that the smaller the amount of cotton handled the heavier the cost will be to the members, but improved methods are constantly being applied, some early mistakes have been corrected, and the officers are confident that even with a smaller delivery of cotton this year they will not exceed the 2 1/2 per cent cost of last year. I have no hesitation in saying that the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association is operated on sound fundamentals of co-operation, with a good and economical business management, which gives it a deservedly high standing in the co-operative movement. If co-operative marketing is to succeed in the United States, this association can claim credit for having contributed largely to that success for it was the first cotton marketing co-operative in the field, which now covers the entire cotton belt.

**COLLEGE TO HELP POLISH FARMERS**  
Better Onion Crop Methods to Be Studied at M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 21 (Special).—The Massachusetts Agricultural College extension service is busily preparing leaflets on agricultural and home-making subjects, to be printed in Polish-English editions for the unique series of meetings to be held in Amherst, March 27. Polish farmers and home-makers' day is the only racial meeting held at the college. It has become an annual institution for the instruction of the important local agricultural group of Polish farmers in the Connecticut valley.

The language handicap prevents the Polish people from taking fullest advantage of the other farmers' and home-makers' schools, lectures and demonstrations conducted by the extension service at the college and in the field. The Polish Day meetings have had the effect of dignifying the Polish people their agricultural pursuits. It is even said of them that they are among the most effective of the Americanization efforts directed toward the assimilation of new racial stocks in rural New England.

The Polish farmers raise a large part of the onion crop in the Connecticut valley. Although dairying and trucking occupy a certain number, the onion is the crop which has made possible the extensive Polish agricultural settlements in this fertile belt. The relatively small land area required in the growing of onions and the opportunity to use unskilled labor to advantage first permitted the Polish immigrants to secure a hold on the land, which they have rapidly extended. They have been successful in raising large crops at minimum production costs, so that they have practically

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captured the local industry. But in cultural methods they have not kept pace with onion growers in other regions. The market prestige of the once renowned Connecticut Valley onion has declined almost in direct proportion to the increasing control of production by the Polish farmers. Prices for the Polish onion have been so unsatisfactory that the Polish growers are now eager for assistance in adopting the better methods that they formerly neglected. The county agricultural agents in the valley report that the time is ripe for a definite campaign for better seed quality, more careful tillage methods, and attention to proper harvesting and the grading of the crop.

## MAINE PUBLICITY WORK DESCRIBED

Bureau Answers 7200 Inquiries in Less Than Year

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21 (Special).—From the time the Maine Publicity Bureau opened last spring until Dec. 31, 7200 letters were received asking for information about Maine, and these were all carefully answered," says Daniel W. Hoegg Jr., chairman of the publicity committee. "During the year, there were 35,000 pieces of literature describing Maine mailed out from the Bureau."

"For a conservative estimate, there are 600,000 tourists annually coming to Maine and they leave here approximately \$45,000,000. It was ascertained that 2804 cars from Canada passed through Jackman from the city of Quebec up to Nov. 16 and they carried approximately 8412 people. During the entire tourist season 2044 cars carrying 6442 people entered Maine through Calais."

"Even Van Buren proved to be a gateway of some importance for, up to Dec. 12, there were 83 cars that entered Maine through this point and they carried 250 people. The great gateway of automobile traffic into Maine is Kittery. Even under the adverse conditions, 113,018 tourists entered Maine from April to September, inclusive, over the old toll bridge. "Another important factor in Maine's tourist development is the boys' and girls' summer camps. Last year there were 168 in operation throughout the State with a total enrollment of 6500. These camps are an especially good asset, not only because of the fact that the boys and girls stay in Maine for the entire summer, but during each season great numbers of relatives and friends come from all over the country to visit these institutions and to witness the work which the boys and girls are doing."

## TEMPORARY SHOE PACT IS PROBABLE

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 21.—It was expected today that the trend of the vote among the six locals which registered their desires with regard to a temporary agreement yesterday would continue to manifest itself among the remaining locals when they vote on the large tonight, and it was expected that the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union would be declared settled for the nonce.

Assuming that the result of tonight's voting will not change the situation at the close of voting last night, when the locals voted 651 to 240, in favor of the signing of a temporary agreement, the great volume of spring business will be put out without interruption. Under the agreement wages and hours will remain the same, but both parties agree to proceed at once toward consummation of a permanent agreement.

## COAST GUARD CUTTER TO OPEN CHANNELS

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—The coast guard cutter Ossipee left port today to break out channels in the ice-bound harbors at Rockland, Tenants Harbor, Sealport, Stockton, Dark Harbor, Stonington and Swan's Island, and carry 30 tons of grain to Vinal Haven, North Haven and other islands off Penobscot Bay.

The cutter will join the navy tug Mojave about Saturday in a joint attack upon the ice which has closed Penobscot Bay from Ft. Point Rockland, clearing a channel to Sealport for two steamers and two coal barges with coal, fertilizer and supplies for northeastern Maine.

**ORCHARD PROBLEMS DISCUSSED**  
AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 21.—Discussion of orchard problems was continued today at the convention here of the Western Maine Fruit Growers' Association. It was announced that a field day under the auspices of the allied associations will be held at Highmoore farm on Aug. 21 and the annual meeting at Portland on Nov. 13 and 14.

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originally intended for our new and greater store—now delayed—now.  
Offered at Specially Lowered Prices  
CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00  
Fit Better and Wear Better

**The New PARISIAN GREY**  
Fashion has developed a new color for Spring wear, Parisian Grey, and as always, Rollins is in the forefront with a complete showing of afternoon and dinner gowns in this popular shade.  
**The Rollins Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

## MAINE POWER LINES TO CONNECT

Two Large Companies Propose to Exchange Spare Product

MILLO, Me., Feb. 21 (Special).—Permanent connection of the lines of the Central Maine Power Company with those of the Millo Electric Light & Power Company, will be made as soon as the necessary transformers are received, and it will mark an important step in the utilization of Maine's water powers, it was announced today. This is the first case in Maine where two separately owned power companies of any considerable size, both having ample facilities for generating power, have tied their lines together under an agreement to buy and sell such power as one needs and the other has to spare. This will give the double market for spare power, the practice has been carried on in the other states, which have large water powers, notably California, reciprocal interconnection seems to hold great possibilities for Maine.

The Millo Company now owns two power stations on the outlet of Sebago Lake, one of about 800 horse power at the lake outlet and the other of about 400 horse power in Millo village. The company has been taking on some large customers recently and anticipates enlarging its operations and doing business in some of the nearby towns, and expects to use a great deal more than formerly.

It therefore negotiated a contract with the Central Maine Power Company, under which it built its lines from Sebago Lake to Dover, and connected at that point with the Central Maine Power Company's 33,000-volt system. As soon as permanent transformers are installed it will be possible for either company to use the facilities of the other up to a capacity of 1000 horsepower.

## VERMONT FARMERS PROPOSE INCOME TAX

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 21.—Prospects of passage of an income tax law were enhanced today through the filing yesterday of a measure sponsored by the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation. It is generally realized that additional income must come from some source and there is considerable interest in the proposition supported by the agricultural interests.

In a short executive session yesterday the Senate confirmed the appointment of Judge John E. Weeks of Middlebury as the new commissioner of public welfare. The appointments of George Z. Thompson of Proctor, Charles W. Gates of Franklin and Seth Case of Wethersfield as members of the new highway board, also were confirmed.

## OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH IGNORING DUTY

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 21.—Charles E. Owen, re-elected superintendent of the Christian Civic League of Maine at its twenty-sixth annual meeting here yesterday, declared that the league's recent investigation into conditions in Waterville "revealed the deplorable fact that municipal officers, while perfectly familiar with the haunts of bootleggers and gamblers, were an absolute nonentity throughout the year so far as bringing bootleggers and gamblers to justice is concerned."

Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New England and New York, was a guest of the organization and delivered an address. Dr. D. B. Holt, of Auburn, was re-elected president of the league and Edward H. Emery was re-elected assistant to Superintendent Owen.

## UNIVERSITY TO HAVE GOLD KEY SOCIETY

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 21.—At a recent meeting of the University of Vermont Student Union it was voted to organize a Gold Key Society, to become later affiliated with the Green Key of Dartmouth and the Red Key of Cornell.

## SPRIKE AND BOLT PRICES UP

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Steel producers have advanced the price of spikes and bolts \$3 a ton to \$23.15 a hundred pounds for spikes and \$4.15 for bolts. Pig iron is steady at \$30.

## IN DETROIT SEND FETTER'S FLOWERS

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## AMERICAN SPEAKS TO ONTARIO HOUSE

H. C. Wallace Addresses Members of Legislative Assembly

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special).—At the invitation of the provincial Premier, B. C. Drury, the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace, was accorded the courtesy of addressing the Legislature yesterday.

Speaking of the United States and Canada Mr. Wallace said: "We are all of us interested in the same thing, the same hopes, the same standards of living, sense of duty and fidelity to law and order. Our problems are very much the same. We are both agricultural countries, our national prosperity depending upon prosperous agriculture."

"We often say the farmers are the backbone of the Nation, and a prosperous nation depends upon agricultural prosperity. This phase has been strikingly demonstrated, following the depression of 1920, when the price of agricultural products dropped so low this was reflected in the industrial life."

Continuing, Mr. Wallace said that both countries were seeking to bring home to the farmers that they must largely work out their own salvation. He thought that it was part of the duty of any administration to serve the farmers the same as any other group. One great task was to bring home to the people a better understanding of the economic situation and to educate them in all the various changes that were taking place.

## CHAPEL ATTENDANCE REVISED

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 21.—If Dartmouth students go to chapel 50 times between now and commencement—41 chapel days and nine Sundays—they will be within the requirements set by the college authorities. President Ernest Martin Hopkins, who directed lengthened services recently as a result of a vote by undergraduates that they would rather go to chapel less frequently and stay longer, set this as the number of required attendances for the next semester. Previously 65 exercises a semester were required.

## FARMERS' EXCHANGE ELECTIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, N. H., was elected president of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at the annual banquet of the organization here last night. L. F. Dodd of South Newbury, Conn., was elected treasurer; Major Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester, N. H. Union, who was the principal speaker said that the future prosperity of New England depended upon the development of a co-operative selling market for farmers.

## TRINITY PROFESSOR RESIGNS

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—The Rev. Dr. John J. McCook, professor of modern languages at Trinity College, has offered his resignation to the trustees of the college. It was announced today. Professor McCook is the only Trinity alumnus holding a full professorship at the college. He was graduated from Trinity in 1863, and from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1866. He served in the Civil War as a lieutenant.

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## NONPARTISANS GET REAL TEST IN CHICAGO ELECTION, TUESDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

leader of the council wets have retired in favor of colleagues from the same ward which can now return but one alderman.

## Great Interest Manifested

Whatever else the "better city council committee" has done it has stirred up interest in the aldermanic opportunity. In one ward 14 candidates are out. It reports active organization in 40 wards, but in some places it was unable to make a dent. John Powers, who just finished his seventeenth term in the council, is all alone in what could hardly be called the "race" in his ward.

The machinery of this "better council committee" is unique. The committee to start with was a gathering of the civically inclined, in part affiliated with the city club. It sent representatives into wards to get 10 or 15 disinterested persons together. At a parlor meeting of this handful an organization committee would be named, holding lists taken and voters invited to a late meeting in a hall.

Then a committee on candidates would be formed which would investigate the field, sending questionnaires and seeking new candidates. When the committee was ready to report it would call a mass meeting and this meeting would vote approval of a single candidate. The committee itself made no recommendations, it states, considering its function simply to arouse interest in the ward. The committee says its work is now practically completed and that it will dissolve. Some of its ward organizations, however, have incorporated.

"We got many into the race that never otherwise would have thought of it, some of them men of caliber who ordinarily would have stayed out," is the way the committee's work is reviewed at headquarters.

This was a new project for Chicago and its promoters had no pattern. Its friends felt that, though it was not heavily financed and its speaking corps was volunteer, it filled its chief functions of stimulating interest.

## Saving of \$700,000

A saving of \$700,000 every two years is anticipated from the new 50-ward plan. In the past, Chicago had an aldermanic election every year, electing one of the two aldermen from each ward. Hereafter, the city elects the entire council biennially. Pay of aldermen has been advanced from \$3500 to \$5000, but their number is reduced from 70 to 50. It is expected that one alderman can better take care of the interest of a smaller ward than two in a larger.

The foreign strains that have contributed to Chicago are strikingly illustrated in the field of mayoralty candidates. Two come of German stock, two of Irish, a fifth of Italian. Arthur C. Lueder and Edward R. Litsinger are of German-American descent, though both born in Illinois. Judge Bernard P. Barasa, born in Michigan, is of Italian stock. William A. Cunneen, the Socialist, is the only one born abroad. He hails from the North of Ireland. William Emmet D. Ever, the Democratic nominee, is of Irish descent. Arthur M. Millard, a native of New Jersey, is competing with the other three Republican candidates for the nomination.

The German-American Citizens' League, which its promoters hope will be the great organization of German-Americans in this country has endorsed candidates for this primary as for the past year or so. The league was formed here after the war, and has a number of ward organizations.

## RECONSTRUCTION LOAN ISSUED

PABIS, Feb. 20.—The Department Du Nord is issuing a reconstruction loan of 141,000,000 francs 6 per cent 500-franc bonds at 470. In December, 1921, it raised 150,000,000 francs by a similar loan at 475. Both loans are guaranteed by the state.

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## GRAVITY SWITCHING RELIEVES CHICAGO FREIGHT CONGESTION

World's Largest Rail Center Facilitates Car Sorting by 30-Foot "Hump" at Clearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Though more railroads terminate at Chicago than at any other city in the world, Chicago has not suffered severely in recent rail congestions. Conspicuous among the reasons for this relief is one five miles long—the gravity switching yard of the Belt Railway Company at Clearing, where a 30-foot "hump" and the force that made Newton famous have largely displaced the familiar switch engine. Gravity yards are not uncommon but none else in this country, at least, is so large or so complete.

Freight trains roll in to Clearing on Chicago's southwest side, all through the day and night, are pushed up to the hump, their cars uncoupled and distributed as they run down on the other side of the incline to the new roads that will handle them. Engines from the Atlantic finish their task here and pass their long lines to the Pacific, to Canada and to Mexico. Freight from the middle and far west converging here may be pushed over the hump from a dozen trains to consolidate on the other side behind a single locomotive bound for New York.

Recent construction of an icing station enabling the Belt Railway again to handle perishable freight completes its facilities. Three hundred tons of ice are manufactured there daily, while storage capacity of 2000 tons is being extended to 10,000 tons.

Any enterprise of this kind at Chicago has to be on a large scale, and the present yards are the outgrowth of two smaller switchyards on the same spot. Twenty-four hours' business today means between 4500 and 5000 cars and their long investment here of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago is about \$12,000,000.

The yards stretch out in two great bows, knotted in the middle by the hump, making one of the sights of Chicago and for that matter one of the features of railroading. Their length is so great as to defy detail in an ordinary airplane photograph.

When a freight train from San Francisco arrives at the western receiving yard, its locomotive is uncoupled, one of the clearing engines hitched on, and away it chugs to the top of the hump. There an operator in the little white house astride the hump directs the cars as they go over the divide, shunting them in lots into the wide fan of tracks below. Fifty-two tracks radiate from the hump into this classification yard, making it possible to break up a train of 52 cars into 52 parts on as many tracks.

The hump and the classification yard on either side of it constitute the chief feature of Clearing, the terminal yards on either end being simply auxiliaries. It is a mile from the hump to either end of the classification yards, which can take car after car on a single track to the limit of 45 cars. Each car or cut of cars sent down into the classification yard carries a rider to see it comes safely and properly to rest.

"There is no question that in times of heavy traffic and congestion this yard has saved Chicago serious difficulty and expense," according to F. A. Spink, traffic manager of the Belt Railway. "During congestion within the last six months we have switched and held as many as 2500 cars until connecting lines could take them away. We relieved roads bringing in cars and prevented more serious congestion in their distribution."

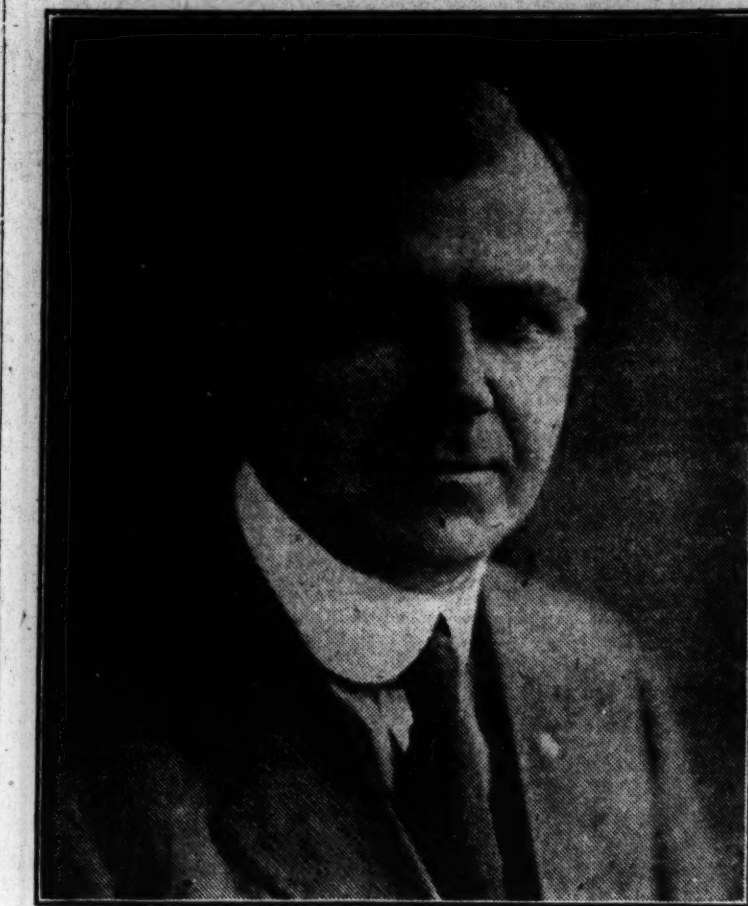
**PROHIBITION GAINS IN MISSOURI**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The prohibition situation is improving rapidly in Missouri.

according to E. C. Yellowley, chief of general agents under Commissioner Roy Haynes of the prohibition department. Mr. Yellowley said that the outlook here was good, and he commended the work of E. E. Hunt, general prohibition agent in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and also that of W. H. Allen, prohibition director of Missouri.

## COLUMBIA CHOOSES BRITISH LECTURERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Appointments of British scholars to lecturerships in the law school of Columbia University have been announced by the trustees



John H. Walker  
Secretary of the Bureau of Co-operative Societies of the American Federation of Labor

of that institution. William Renwick Riddell, justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, has been named Blumen-thal lecturer for the spring session. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University, will be Carpenter lecturer for 1923-24.

Among the Carpenter lecturers have been Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States; Arthur Lionel Smith of Balliol College, Oxford; Prof. John C. Gray of Harvard; David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador at Berlin; Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Harold Hazeltine of Cambridge University, and Willard Barbour of Yale University.

**STUDENTS LEARN TO SPELL**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Where the old-fashioned teacher used to search the dictionary for difficult words to assign to spelling classes, teachers of the present day are confining themselves to words that the student will make a part of his everyday vocabulary, with the result that students are becoming more efficient in spelling than ever before, according to G. N. Child, superintendent of city schools.

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La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

## CO-OPERATIVE LABOR STORES SHOW PROGRESS IN ILLINOIS

One Hundred and Fifty Retail Shops and One Wholesale House Have Been Opened

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The co-operative movement fostered by organized labor in the United States has made its greatest progress in Illinois, where about 150 co-operative retail stores related to the trade union movement are scattered from one end of the State to

attained here have been due in large part to Mr. Walker's persistence and position. When he first urged co-operation 18 years ago he spoke as president of the Illinois miners' union. From that office he went to the presidency of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which he holds today. Mr. Perkins has let to the movement the prestige of one of Mr. Gompers' aids in the trade union movement.

**Not Confined to Section**  
The coal miners in the great Illinois fields have given the movement its best support. Co-operative stores have naturally had good soil to grow in when located in communities where the miners' union was the biggest organization. The stock of the 46 co-operative stores trading with the wholesale house is owned by local miners' unions, while the control of the wholesale house itself belongs to the miners' state union.

This plan of union stockholding, dubbed here the American plan of individual ownership, has however, been scheduled for the discard. In the judgment of Mr. Walker and others associated with him, interest in these co-operative enterprises will best be served by the miners' participation directly for themselves, instead of through their common organization. Means of putting the ownership back in the hands of the individuals are now being considered.

Though the co-operative stores cluster in the coal fields, they are not confined to southern Illinois, for the largest is doing business in Bloomington, and other substantial stores are to be found, for instance, at Villa Grove, a railroad center, 150 miles south of Chicago, and at Waukegan, which lies north on the lake shore. Most of these stores are groceries, but that at Bloomington sells also coal, dry goods, shoes, hats, and some millinery, and is working on a co-operative bank. The Villa Grove store sells the same articles, also ice; and that at Waukegan has a refrigerating plant

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and operates a dairy in connection with the store.

The most interesting feature of the Illinois situation is without doubt the wholesale venture. Started five years ago, it has had to battle at times for its existence. Only the insistence of its staunchest friends has kept it alive, but these now hope its most troubled hours are past. It did a business of \$71,000 for the seven weeks ending Dec. 30, its recent inventory shows, clearing in this period \$1200. While this may not be much, it was made in the face of big handicaps, as the wholesale house's resources at this time are not sufficient to enable it to buy in large quantities lots, and moreover it had to meet \$700 interest on money that had been lost. Nevertheless the wholesale house made a margin of 7.7 per cent above what it paid, its overhead operating expenses were 6 per cent, and its supporters feel encouraged by the fact that it would have made 12 per cent while selling at the same figure, had it been able to reduce costs by buying in bigger amounts. The concern owns its home, a three-story warehouse at East St. Louis. Mr. Walker is its president. Neither he nor any other of its board of directors draws a salary.

"I have never seen a co-operative store fail where its manager was honest and capable," says Mr. Walker in looking back over his long experience. "On the contrary I have seen an honest man go into a store which had been looted and wrecked and build it up so that the people of the community trusted him and they were the bank. The co-operative movement in my judgment is the hope of civilization."

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON CHAPEL**  
SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence).—On the initiative of the Associated Students of the University of Washington will conduct chapel services 45 minutes Sunday afternoons. Non-sectarian talks by prominent men, Scripture readings by a member of the faculty, and inspirational music will make up the program.

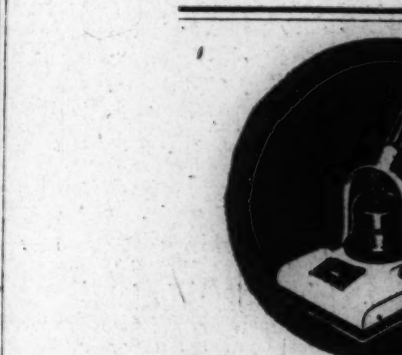
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## ILLINOIS LEAGUES FOR GOOD CINEMA

Organizations Unify Efforts for Better Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Organization, under the auspices of the Better Pictures League of Chicago, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Association of the National Academy of Visual Instruction, and the motion picture committee of the D. A. R., of a state league on better moving pictures has just been effected here. It is intended to be a move toward a new national association as a goal, and seeks to become strong enough to put a representative on Will Hays' committee of twenty.

The state league plans to take an affirmative stand for all pictures that are good. Better motion pictures advocates and leaders of the better picture movement from all over the State were in attendance.

This is the first time that the Illinois women advocates of better pictures have met in an organized way, following the example of Georgia, which has held a state-wide conference and "has done much, according to Miss Helen Hamilton, president of the Better Picture League, to clean up its moving pictures. "We hope that the 400 associations in our country for the betterment of moving pictures will consolidate in a national organization, and steps are being taken at this conference to this end," she said.

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## Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 21  
IT IS not often in mid-term that a President is enabled to shake so many plums from the patronage tree as Mr. Harding shortly will shower upon the faithful. This is an incomplete list of the fruit for which many hands are reaching:

Secretary of the Interior, Directorship of Veterans' Bureau, Governorship of the United States, Ambassadorship to Japan, Ambassadorship to Turkey, Ambassadorship to Mexico, Ambassadorship to Russia, Ambassadorship to the Netherlands, Ambassadorship to Greece, Several new federal judgeships, Chairmanship of Shipping Board (in June).

The ambassadorial posts in Turkey, Mexico, and Russia will not be filled until the United States resumes diplomatic relations with those countries, but the Barkley is already in the field. The ambassadorship to Peru has just been filled by the appointment of Miles Poindexter.

Transatlantic steamship lines report that "prospects" of war in Europe are signally failing to discourage the American globe-trotting community from its customary summer exodus. Accommodations are fully taken for the "peak" months of May, June, and July, eastbound, and from Aug. 15 to Oct. 30, westbound. The passport division of the State Department—one of Uncle Sam's big revenue producers—is beginning to be deluged with applications for tourist credentials. In 1922, a total of 137,551 passports was issued, representing an income of \$1,375,510. Plus fees collected by consular officers throughout the world, passport revenue is enough practically to cover the cost of the United States foreign service.

Immigrant-hungry Canada is about to organize a raid on the United States for settlers. Under the auspices of the newly organized Canadian National railways system, a drive is to be conducted at western border points, adjacent to the frontiers of British Columbia. Some of the inducements formerly offered to prospective settlers from the northwestern states are to be renewed. These consist of free land-grants, reduced passenger fares and rebated freight charges on household equipment and agricultural implements. Winnipeg is the center from which the call to Yankee farmers will be sent up.

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## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Paris

Paris, Feb. 21. NOTHING has been more surprising than the attitude taken up throughout the reparations crisis by Louis Barthou. When he was appointed president of the Reparations Commission stress was chiefly laid upon his tendency toward radicalism. It was believed that so far from assisting the projects of the extremists, who favored the occupation of the Ruhr, he would use all his influence to bring about a reasonable settlement. Even the British delegates were confident that they could work better with him than with his predecessor, M. Doubs, who was notoriously obeying the instructions of his Government instead of adopting a position of independence. These expectations were not fulfilled. Instead of carrying us into smoother waters M. Barthou has worked consistently hand in hand with Poincaré for the condemnation of Germany and the taking of sanctions. One of the men who bears the greatest responsibility for all that has occurred is undoubtedly M. Barthou.

It should be remembered that the Reparations Commission was intended to be a judicial body. It was to examine the capacity of payment of Germany. It was to proceed according to the rules of equity. It was to be, so far as any purely allied organization could be, impartial. Until lately, it had not openly infringed these rules. But under M. Barthou it has become an organism which exists merely for the purpose of registering the decisions of the French Government. Although everybody acknowledged that the reparations payment should be cut down to 50,000,000,000 gold marks, M. Barthou suddenly switched back to the original demand of 135,000,000,000 gold marks, which obviously has no relation whatever to the economic situation of Germany, which the commission is called upon to examine. Although even the French had acknowledged the need for a moratorium, the Reparations Commission under the sway of M. Barthou declined to consider the application. Everything that M. Poincaré says is approved by the commission. This, of course, could only be done owing to the complacency of the Italians and of the Belgians. The Italians have until recently taken the British side. It is certain that they would have continued to do so had America been a voting power and have remained with Great Britain. In the ultimate analysis it is America's defection from the Reparations Commission which has produced the turmoil in Europe.

It is appreciated that the stakes for which both France and Germany are playing are exceedingly high, and on the French side nothing can be permitted. It is, however, permissible to ask, now that the operation has sufficiently developed, how France can expect to obtain any advantage from the new depreciation of the mark, with the dislocation of German industry, even the British scheme of a few weeks ago has become an academic interest. The longer the struggle continues, the tighter the screw is turned, the less able will Germany be to carry out even the most sincerely given pledges. This would seem to be the logic of the matter, but in all French official circles I find the utmost optimism and the apparently sincere conviction that France cannot fail. An interesting study could be made on the effect of such discoveries as that in the Valley of the Kings on the French mode. The mode which is to be found at Paris finally becomes the fashion of the world and so we are likely to have the women of America, as well as of France and England, wearing dresses which resemble those of the frescoes which were made thousands of years ago. I have been going the rounds of the great dressmakers.

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
London, Feb. 5. NOTHING is more certain, declares Sir Alfred Robbins, than that the Masonic Million Memorial Fund is going to be a success. Undoubtedly, as was anticipated, the recent decision to remain in Great Queen Street, which has been the home of the Grand Lodge of England ever since it had a building of its own, has given a strong impetus to the fund. Freemasons overseas, even those belonging to jurisdictions which have become separate from England, welcome the building of the new home, which they state will symbolize the unity of the craft. A well-known Queensland Freemason, writing on this subject, says:

All English-speaking Freemasons will feel that this building, the home of the United Grand Lodge of England is also their home. America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and all the other islands and countries where British institutions flourish, will see in this office a type or symbol of a common brotherhood, banded together, not for selfish aims or fierce common rivalry, but for charity and peace.

E. Dyson Austen, Grand Superintendent of Scottish Royal Arch Masonry in New South Wales, has a very cheering report of the progress made during the past year and of recent years. The jurisdiction has grown from 23 chapters in 1912 to 28 at the end of 1922, and the excess of assets over liabilities in the same period from £156 to £4087, while the membership has increased from 500 to 4524, an increase during the past year of 1085. A new temple in a prominent part of Sydney has also just been secured.

Kenneth McEwen, Deputy Grand Master of North Wales, has just been installed for the second time as master of the Hunter Mark Lodge, after an interval of 37 years since he previously occupied that position.

Prebendary Gough, preaching at a Masonic service at Brompton Parish Church, on behalf of the Masonic Home, said that underlying Freemasonry was the belief that life was a business of fellowship with a view to work. He did not know a time when good work was so likely to encounter opposition as in these days. This was a time when Freemasonry had a greater office to fill than ever it had in the past. It stood against everything that was disruptive, and against disruptive tyrannical change. It was only in favor of free and liberal and human change, such as humanity, with its eyes open, might desire for its own advancement.

Government has now full power to enter into negotiations with international bankers and capitalists. The conditions of the loan will be subject to these negotiations, but it is understood that the rate of interest will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 6 1/2 or 7 per cent. Negotiations have already begun in London for the immediate raising of £3,500,000, and when this transaction is accomplished steps will be taken to raise the remainder of the £26,000,000 needed for the restoration of Austria. It is reported here that although America is not a member of the League of Nations, American bankers and business men warmly approve the manner in which the financial situation of Austria has been handled by the League, and it is believed that American investors would be prepared to take up the greater part of the loan.

## TROLLEY BUSES ARE NOT FAVORED BY THE BRITISH

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 23.—Out of 33 authorities in Great Britain that have taken parliamentary powers to run railless electric cars only 13 are doing so, and one, Dundee, has abandoned the service. The question has been recently exhaustively discussed in a paper by C. W. J. T. before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. It is one in which the points at issue are the relative efficiency and running costs of the tramcar, motor bus, and trolley bus, which last is a cross between the trolley-driven tramcar and the motor bus.

There is, of course, no comparison between the initial cost of a tramway route and a road equipped with double overhead wires for a trolley bus. The double tramway track would cost probably £75,000 for three miles as against £10,000 for the necessary trolley wires for the bus. For the vehicles, a tramcar costs about £2000, a motor bus £1750, and a trolley bus £2000.

Mr. Taffs estimated that the fare on the tramway is 25 per cent higher than on the trolley bus, and on the motor omnibus 35 per cent higher. He says it is only when very large cars are demanded that a tramway becomes necessary, and only when traffic is very light that the motor bus is economically justifiable.

Besides the advantages of freedom of maneuver offered by the trolley bus, it is also necessary to take into consideration the ease with which such a high-powered and flexible vehicle can negotiate narrow, steep and tortuous streets. The chief engineer of the Vienna tramway system, which is the main reason for their adoption of the trackless system. The steepest grade is 8.4 per cent. The cars have a capacity for 24 persons and have been running satisfactorily since 1908. An equally good report had been received from the Shanghai tramway, where cars installed six years ago carry 7,000,000 passengers per route mile per annum.

Should it be desired to abandon a too expensive tram line and install the trolley bus, it is only necessary to add a station to the existing overhead line and leave the track as it is. Mr. Taffs claims nothing original in these facts, but only to have collected the available information on the subject.

the fusion of the Second International and the Vienna Socialist Union. The committees of each body held meetings during the conference at The Hague, and at a joint conference a virtual agreement was reached. It was decided that the next conference of all the parties affiliated to the two international bodies should be held at Hamburg in May.

One of the most significant actions at these Hague meetings was the appointment of Mr. Abramovitch to represent the Russian Menshevik Party. It was expected that the draft constitution, the nature of which indicated by the conditions laid down for acceptance by the parties sending delegates to Hamburg, would emphasize the Socialist basis of the new international. The first condition embodied the old formula that the object aimed at is the "economic emancipation of the workers from capitalist domination."

There can be little doubt, however, that for some years to come the new international will be chiefly concerned with the question of the preservation of peace in Europe, and all the parties seeking representation at the Hamburg conference are required to pledge themselves to accept the resolutions adopted at the peace congress at The Hague as the "basis in all action when."

## BULGARIAN TRADE RECOVERING FAST

Commercial Probity Very High  
—Value of Exports in 1922 Increased 40 Per Cent

SOFIA, Feb. 2. (Special Correspondence)—Diligence, thrift and probity of a high order of their people make Bulgaria one of the soundest economic units in Europe. This has been demonstrated again since the great war, in which Bulgaria was defeated on the side of the Central Powers, whom she joined solely and vainly in order to procure freedom for her oppressed sister-folk in Macedonia.

Unaided by anyone, the country has paid abroad during the year past more than 1,000,000,000 leva (lions) in interest and sinking fund on her ante-bellum foreign loans. Her reparations charges during the year, cost of coal, transportation, upkeep of reparations commission, etc., cannot be less than half as much again. This all is about a third of her budget.

Regular payments in enemy currencies were resumed directly after the suspension of hostilities in 1918, and the back interest due was paid to all holders in enemy currencies. Payments in Switzerland and other neutral countries on the bonds held there were, of course, never interrupted. The Bulgarian Minister of Finance has not allowed the National Bank to put in circulation all of the 4,700,000,000 leva which it allows it. Some 800,000,000 are held back in an effort to start a deflation current, and force prices down.

Three times during the year, the first week in January, the last of April, and Dec. 1, the pound sterling was quoted below 600 leva. The normal rate of exchange would be only 25. But the lev appears a real lion of strength when compared with such currencies as those of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

This also encourages the powers to think sanely. For the choice before them is whether they are to content themselves with the absolute security of their considerable investments in Bulgaria (1,000,000,000 gold francs in state bonds alone, and something in industrial plants and mines) or to make the country's task of reconstruction hummerous by insisting upon greedy reparations demands (2,500,000,000 gold francs).

Foreign trade during the year shows an increase over 1921. A pleasing circumstance is the excess of exports over imports, amounting to about 80,000,000 for two months. Nevertheless, according to Prof. D. Mihaloff, the country's exports are only about one-third the normal before the war.

Complete figures obtainable for January and February, 1922, show exports of 398,000 tons, for 508,000,000 leva, as against 318,000 tons, for 298,000,000 during the previous year. Bulgarian imports during the same period were 259,000 tons, as against 210,000 tons in 1921, for a total of 424,000,000 leva as against 387,000,000. Imports were not more than one quarter of what they were before the European war.

Even among the countries importing into Bulgaria, Germany has stepped into the first place during the year, almost tripling her imports of 1921; Austria comes third, more than tripling her imports of the previous year; Italy is second, and England fourth.

The dam which the seafaring countries of the west have created for themselves by barring Bulgaria from the Aegean Sea is responsible in no small measure not only for the change during the war, but almost for the whole fact of their loss of the Bulgarian market. The railway and the Danube remain the sole means of access to industrial centers for the entire and growing consuming area of the internal Balkans.

Only one insolvency was recorded in Bulgaria in 1919, three in 1920, eight in 1921, and eight again up till the end of September, 1922. Commercial probity may, therefore, be said to stand exceptionally high in the country.

## HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN TASMANIA

HOBART, Tasmania, Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The first stage of the great hydro-electric power scheme of the Tasmanian Government has been completed.

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is rapidly nearing completion, and it is anticipated that by Jan. 1, 1923, the work will have been finished. This will mean that there will have been completed a scheme capable of dealing with a maximum load of 62,000 horsepower at the power station at Waddam's, Great Lake, situated in the center of the island, at an altitude of 3800 feet above sea level. The department will then be in a satisfactory position to meet any ordinary demand that may arise. The results of the working of the bulk supply branch of the department during the past financial year have again been satisfactory. It has met all operating, maintenance and management expenses, paid its interest bill in full on the cost of the whole works and machinery in operation, and made a net profit of \$12,000. The Risdon substation is the most powerful south of the equator, having a continuous capacity of 50,000 horsepower.

## IRISH ENDEAVOR TO RESTORE ORDER

Civilians May Be Tried Before Military Tribunal

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the successful enforcement of measures designed to restore a normal state of affairs throughout Ireland are now well under way, and there is every reason to hope that the Government's efforts will be effective. It is generally considered that the recent army order issued by the Army Council is a present stern necessity. By this order any civilian proved to be actively engaged against the national forces, or even assisting those so engaged, is liable to the death penalty after trial by a military court.

While the order is objected to by some on the ground that it gives too much drastic authority to the military courts, there has been a feeling throughout Ireland for many months that such steps should be taken, and the Government claims, therefore, that it has only acted on the people's will. "All courts have been in existence in every county for the last few months, according to official information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, but untoward circumstances have greatly hindered the administration of justice. In order to cope with these conditions, Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Home Affairs, has introduced a bill into the Dail, for the enforcement of law, which the Government will ask the House to pass at once.

"There has been in this country," said Mr. O'Higgins in his speech, "a certain amount of static illegality—people living in a more or less chronic condition of being on the wrong side of the law line; people taking advantage of the political and national situation to withhold payment to their neighbors for value received, to withhold money due in various forms, whether estate duties, rents, Land Commission annuities, or any other form."

It was the duty of the Government, he added, to set the wheels of civil machinery in motion to counteract that state of affairs; and it was the duty of the Government to ask from the army, to demand from the army, all necessary protection and co-operation in doing that duty.

Even many extreme Unionists (if one can still use the term) are admitting that the Government, having clearly defined its policy, is to be congratulated on adhering to it, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles.

CHILD T. B. BILL PASSED  
LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The lower House of the Nebraska Legislature has passed, with but two dissenting votes, a bill which prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in restaurants. This is an amendment to the existing law, which bars them from factories, stores and industry generally.

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## RUSSIA UNDECIDED WHETHER TO JOIN GERMANY OR TURKEY

Turks Say France Does Not Matter, but They "Cannot Live in Hostility With a Power Like England"

By V. A. TSANOFF  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—When France marched into the Ruhr she marched out of Constantinople. French influence over the Turks declined. Soviet Russian influence grew, as a result.

The nexus between the Rhine and the Straits is now seen in Turkish spheres more and more clearly. France's mediation at Mudania is beginning to be seen as a precautionary measure in view of the ripening events in the reparations crisis. And England's stepping aside at the Conference of Paris instantly seemed to put more weight in her tread on the Bosphorus.

One is perhaps not far from the truth in assuming that Russian diplomacy is puzzled by the situation created in this manner. For there is a choice to be made between helping Germany and helping Turkey. It is perhaps difficult even for the able policy of Tschitcherine to help both at the same time.

## INCA CHIEF INVENTS NOVEL SPEEDBOAT

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — Cacique Huylupo Tichapata, a young Inca chief, has arrived in New York from Peru with a model of a paddle-wheeled speedboat of his invention which he says will be able to cross the Atlantic in two days. The Peruvian's mission in this country is to raise capital for his enterprise. He is giving demonstrations of his invention in a Y. M. C. A. swimming pool this week.

The chief, who inherited the title of "Wiracha," the equivalent of the English "lord," comes from the region of Lake Titicaca, one of the highest in the world, where, he says, he has spent 10 years studying the habits of fish while perfecting a number of inventions. Among them is a bicycle equipped with revolving wings in which he says he has made short flights in the city of Cuzco, his home and the capital of the ancient Inca Empire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RASPBERRIES  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 14.—It is estimated that there will be an enormously increased production of berries in British Columbia this year. In fact, the surplus of raspberries alone, over what was recently the total output of raspberries, is more than the total production of about four years ago.

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to have increased the desirability of an understanding with the British in Turkish eyes.

The Turks have been impressed with the support that Greece has received from the British, whom its failure in the field had put to serious inconveniences. As winners in the war they have received, the Turks think, a more meager support from the French, than the Greeks as losers from the British. And upon a simple, primitive race, this fact was bound to make a profound impression.

Resentment Widespread  
To start with, France held their arm, when in full pursuit their troops were approaching the capital. Resentment is widespread. It would receive public expression, if the issue of the conference did not outline for France a rôle of mediator, as that in the Ruhr impasse does for England. "Lord Curzon does not want peace, and he is afraid to go to war," says the lieft.

Thoughts of Russia rarely come to the surface in Turkish consciousness. Moscow is inscrutable. It is assumed, despite denials at Lusanne of the signature of a special military convention, that Russia is bound by the general terms of their treaty to come to the aid of Turkey in case others join Greece as assailants.

If peace can be preserved on the Ruhr as in the Levant, Russia, the ally of both Germany and Turkey, may not be called upon to act. But seeing the policy of Britain committed to the Greek side, rather than to direct understanding with the Turks, Turkey is bound to fall back upon the Russians, of whom many Turks recently had begun to lose sight.

SCHOOL LAW TO BE ENFORCED  
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Dunkhobors who live in the interior of British Columbia have decided to send their children to the public schools of the Province, as a result of the vigorous efforts of the provincial Department of Education. Up to the present many members of the Dunkhobor religious sect have refused to allow their children to study in the public schools. A short time ago a Dunkhobor parent was fined \$50 for preventing his children from receiving education, and when the authorities started to collect this money he and others agreed to come to terms.

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## The Library

Library of Congress

GENTLEMEN, the question is, shall this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned? Admiral Cockburn of the Royal British Navy in the House of Representatives in Washington on Aug. 24, 1814. "All in favor of burning it will say aye!" he continued, and "aye" roared his officers. "Those opposed will say nay," he said. Not a nay was heard. "Light up," he ordered, and within the brief space of a few hours the capitol building lay in ruins. The entire collection of the library of Congress, something like 1000 books, was used for kindling. Thomas Jefferson, thrifty man that he was, immediately came forward and offered the Government \$7000 volumes from his library for \$23,700, a little more than \$3.50 a volume, which seems a pretty good price.

By 1850 the library had 55,000 volumes, but in December, 1851, fire destroyed about 35,000 volumes. By this time Congress was fully aware of the necessity for such a library and the librarian had no difficulty in getting generous appropriation.

About half a century from this time, in February, 1897, the present magnificent building was opened to the public. The books since then have been increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a decade. Only two libraries in the world are larger, the library of the British Museum, dating from the bequest of Sir Hans Sloane in 1753, and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, dating from the fourteenth century.

## Three Million Books

At present the Library of Congress contains more than 3,000,000 books and pamphlets, nearly 175,000 maps and charts (really 500,000 with the ornate and insurance maps itemized), well toward 1,000,000 volumes and pieces of music, upward of 500,000 prints, photographs and engravings, and so many manuscripts, nearly all of them in the field of American history, that, although a precise count has never been deemed practicable, they are estimated to number several million folios.

Additions to the collections result from purchases made possible by regular appropriations of Congress from deposits made under the copyright law, from gifts and exchanges, and from the system of international exchanges conducted by the Smithsonian Institution.

## The Misleading Name

The name, Library of Congress, is misleading. It is, in reality, the library of the American people; in other words, it is the national library of the United States.

Its architecture, its mural decorations and sculptures, attract visitors from all parts of the world, and through its corridors, galleries, and reading rooms a continual procession of people passes. Indians from the eastern shores of the Pacific, wearing blankets, and Indians from the western shores of the same ocean, wearing Oriental robes, gaze into one another's eyes across the top of a case filled with water-color sketches of World War scenes. No sooner are they gone than their places are taken by a group of gay French soldiers. At the postal card stand may be found an Englishman sending a copy of the mural decoration, "Wordsworth's Boy of Winander," to his mother in Westmoreland.

## The Senator and the Boys

In the East Gallery one pauses beside a member of the House from one of the north Atlantic states, who is showing two sturdy boys, evidently his grandsons, the "Evolution of the Book," that beautiful series of paintings by John W. Alexander. "The next time you put a stone on Thoreau's cairn at Lake Walden, remember the picture of the cairn in your national library," he is saying. Pointing to "The Manuscript," he remarks: "The two most valuable manuscripts in the United States today are right here in this library, and they are—" Both boys, being American to the core, respond instantly: "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

Out of school hours until sundown, there seem always to be children in

the library, usually accompanied by an older person, but sometimes alone, walking softly, speaking with hushed voices, and looking in large-eyed wonder at the paintings and sculpture.

In addition to casual tourists one meets research workers from all parts of the world. No historian can hope to produce an exhaustive survey of any great period of American history



The Main Staircase of the Library of Congress, Seen From the Vestibule

or literature without having recourse to manuscripts, pamphlets and books in the Library of Congress.

## Its Congressional Service

All day long while Congress is in session the library's telephones are ringing and material is being assembled for members of congressional committees and for senators and representatives who ask for "a list of bills introduced in the Sixty-Fifth and Sixty-Sixth Congress relating to bonus legislation for soldiers," "statutory provisions relating to the acceptance of foreign decorations by American officers of the army and navy," "an outline of the budget system of Latin-American countries."

Although the secretaries and the workers in the executive and miscellaneous departments of the Government use the department libraries to a certain extent, they depend largely on the experts at the Congressional Library "to look things up." The Government workers in Washington, of whom I am told there are more than 90,000, use it and teach their children to use it.

One reason for the feeling of serenity which readers in this library experience is that its architecture, its sculpture and its mural decorations harmoniously unite in expressing the power of constructive thought. Built of granite, brick, marble, steel, and terra cotta it is fireproof. "Its design was preceded by few or no good ex-

amples of library architecture, and was, therefore, almost wholly the outcome of theory and deduction." As a result of careful planning, this library is said to be better adapted to the convenient use and storage of books than any other large library in the world.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, made several years ago the following significant statement, which briefly sums up what he considers the function of the library he so ably administers.

"If there is any way in which our National Library may 'reach out' from Washington it should reach out. Its first duty is, no doubt, as a legis-

## CAIRO DISCUSSES SCHOOL STRIKES

Propaganda of Zaghlul's Followers Resulted in Great Loss of Discipline

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—At the mass meeting of the British community held recently in Cairo to determine on a course of action in respect to the murders of British officials, previously

while schoolmasters whose syllabus is distasteful to the students can be defied.

A most useful contribution toward finding a solution has, however, been submitted by C. R. Lias, who after 20 years' service, has recently resigned the headmastership of Victoria College, Alexandria, a school run on the lines of a British public school and one of the soundest educational institutions in Egypt. In a letter to the Egyptian Gazette he states that, in his opinion, the fault lies chiefly with the system of central control of schools through which the prestige of the headmaster is weakened. Schools should, he says, be so constituted that each should be a center of co-operation, in which the headmaster, not professors, but schoolmasters who would enter intimately into the school life, and in which boys might find a center of interest, and not merely a means of scrambling through certain qualifying examinations.

He considers that corporal punishment will not meet the present need. On the contrary the interest of the boys must be attracted through creating more homelike atmosphere in which recreations would play a large part. He concludes with this excellent advice: "If for one reason or other a child can be taught his duty toward God only on a Friday, a Saturday or a Sunday (or even not at all) surely on every day of the week he ought to learn his duty toward his neighbor."

It is this lack of ethical education which has brought about that instability of character through which the agitators have worked their will. The damage to Egypt's manhood by the recent wave of insubordination is now becoming evident to all thinking people. A change must be made, but it seems quite unlikely that the Egyptians themselves can effect it.

Although the past system has proved defective, much good has undoubtedly been done largely through the personal example of English schoolmasters. Every inducement should be given to cause useful Englishmen to remain in Egypt, not as Egyptian officials as heretofore, but as experts specially engaged to instill into the mind of Egypt's youth the elements of democracy. Certainly, the present situation requires the handling of a statesman and not of a politician if Egypt is to develop an ordered form of self-government.

## CHINESE LEARN TO FLY

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Chinese who have been studying aviation here in the Chinese Commercial Aviation School have become so competent in flying that the school is now to ask that its pupils be examined by a Dominion Government examiner so that they may be given certificates of competency.

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## Rafet Pasha at Constantinople

## Suppresses Allied Censorship

High Commissioners Renounce Press Control, Which Angora Delegate at Once Approaches

SOFIA, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The seriousness of present conditions in the Near East is not without its lighter phases. The astuteness of the Turkish diplomat is well exemplified by the following story, which appeared in the Echo de Bulgarie recently:

The Allies, shortly after their establishment at Constantinople, instituted a rigorous control of the press. The inter-allied censorship functioned smoothly until the arrival of Rafet Pasha, who, little by little managed to detach from the allied authorities the powers and privileges which they had retained.

The High Commissioners accepted the arguments of the representative of Angora, if not on account of their logic, at least because of the fear that an uncompromising attitude on their part would be a new source of conflicts and insupportable difficulties.

As a matter of fact, if the Allies had shown themselves unwilling to agree, the whole Turkish press would have refused to submit to their censorship. The Allies would then have been obliged to have recourse to repressive measures. The Turkish papers would have answered this move by striking. Whence would undoubtedly arise agitation among the population and tension in the relations between the Turks and the Allies at a time when it was ardently desired to tide over the dangerous crisis of the Near East.

The High Commissioners made the best of the situation. They renounced the most efficacious means of control which they possessed. But, before capitulating, they could not refrain from making one complaint to Rafet Pasha:

"We willingly agree to the suppression of the censorship, but we fear one thing."

"There is nothing to fear. What are you uneasy about?"

"Suppose the press should attack us? The situation of the allied armies would then be very unpleasant."

Rafet Pasha, who expected this objection, seized the ball on the rebound. "I myself," said he, triumphing over the last resistance of his collaborators, "will superintend the publications of the press. I do not believe that it contains sentiments unfriendly to the Allies, but if that should be the case, I shall know how to bring them into line."

Rafet Pasha thus attained two objects at one stroke: he took from the Allies that formidable force which is called the press, and he placed it under his own authority. Thus a curious thing happened: the Turkish press regained its liberty, while the non-Turkish press lost the liberty it had enjoyed under the control of the inter-allied censorship.

We do not mean that the censorship of Rafet Pasha over the non-Turkish journals was rigorous. Not at all. The journalists, Greeks, Armenians, even Jews, overcome by terror, adopted the language of Jeop. And perhaps this was not a misfortune for their country, for assuredly the cause of their nationalities was not served by their sarcasm, their anger, their unguarded outbreaks. Quite the contrary. But has the Constantinople press justified the hopes of the Allies, or, rather, the assurances given them by Rafet Pasha? Has it employed moderate, considerate language concerning those who still reign but no longer govern? That remains to be seen.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Twenty-Sixth Festival of the Mendelssohn Choir

Toronto, Feb. 17

Special Correspondence

THE Mendelssohn Choir gave its twenty-sixth festival, commencing on Tuesday and ending on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Leopold Stokowski, and one may remark in passing that this band makes a greater appeal to Toronto than any other of the orchestras that come to this city from the United States in the course of a year. The concert tonight was the one hundred and seventh given by the Mendelssohn Choir in Toronto.

It is evident from the programs presented this season by H. A. Fricker, the conductor of the choir, that he now feels he has his choir absolutely under control. For a couple of seasons after he took over the baton from Dr. A. S. Vogt, he was evidently feeling his way. The choir still bore the stamp of the man who created it. As a newcomer, Mr. Fricker moved with caution. Last season, when preparing to visit New York, Philadelphia and Boston, he commenced to introduce a more exacting repertoire. This year his programs were the finest that he has attempted, and included some of the most magnificent of choral music, music that only an organization like the Mendelssohn could possibly sing effectively.

## Outstanding Compositions

The outstanding compositions presented were as follows: Johannes Brahms' "Requiem," in which John Barclay, the English baritone, and Miss Marie Tiffany were the soloists. J. S. Bach's Church Cantata, "Sleepers, Wake," with the same soloists.

Gustav Holst's "Choral Hymns from the Rig-Veda," heard here for the first time. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Songs of the Fleet." These were settings of poems by Sir Henry Newbolt, who happened to be in Toronto at the time of the concert.

"An Apostrophe to the Heavenly Hosts," written especially for the Mendelssohn Choir by Dr. Healey Willan, a Canadian. Several excerpts from operas, among which was a scene from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," the Polovtsian dance and chorus from Borodin's "Prince Igor," and the prologue from Bolto's "Medea." "To Aviator," a striking choral work by Camille Saint-Saëns.

There were also a number of interesting unaccompanied compositions, and Mr. Fricker showed again his leaning toward traditional music by doing a group of Motets by Palestrina and an arrangement by Granville Bantock of "Sumer is Icomen in."

## Changes in Tone

The chief change noted in the tone of the choir was in the soprano section. In Dr. Vogt's day, the sopranos sang with a brilliance that was described locally as "the Mendelssohn tone." It was a brilliant, pure and diamond-like, extraordinarily thrilling in climaxes. At first, Mr. Fricker showed an inclination to soften this tone and make it warmer, but for the present season he has apparently devoted considerable attention to the securing of the choir's tone.

The choir as a whole was in magnificent form, and displayed its virtuosity and its ability to move with ease over musical difficulties. The grandeur of the choral hymns in the Brahms "Requiem" was one of the highest accomplishments in the history of the choir. The triumphant climax was a piece of monumental choral singing.

## Holst's "Hymns"

The most interesting novelty presented during the festival was "The Choral Hymns from the Rig-Veda." Gustav Holst went to the Sanskrit texts of praise for his material. He found translations impossible, so he wrote his own words, reproducing the original sense in the clearest possible terms. The hymns are all addressed to aspects of nature, such as "Hymn to the Dawn," "Hymn to the Waters" and "Hymn to Venus" (the sun rising through the mists).

As a composer Holst seems to have little or no sense of melody. There is not a sustained lyrical episode in the entire composition, but he delights in unusual tonal effects and strange, haunting harmonies. His work is entirely impressionistic. In the "Hymn to the Waters," with the arpeggios of harp, one gets a constant suggestion of running waters. The "Hymn to Venus" opens with a vague picture of the floating mists, through which the sun suddenly bursts. This adagio is a masterpiece of color and composition. It could be done without any trouble by an orchestra, but the effects are not so easy to get with the human voice. This composition is an excellent example of the work of one of the cleverest among the younger British composers, and the choir gave it at two concerts.

## A Fine Bach Conductor

The presentation of "Sleepers, Wake" deepened the impression created in previous years that Mr. Fricker is the finest conductor of Bach's choral compositions who has ever had charge of a choir in Canada. The chorists gave a dignified and impressive presentation of this music. Dr. Healey Willan's "Apostrophe to the Heavenly Hosts" also proved an interesting work, medieval in feeling, although some of the beautiful tonal effects secured were thoroughly modern. This composition is almost certain to remain in the Mendelssohn repertoire for next season. It aroused a great deal of favorable comment.

## St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20 (Special)—Maria Ivoan is a singer of rare qualities. In opera she may perhaps give freer rein to her voice, but in her two performances with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 16 and 17, she seemed to restrain her powers. She is, however, an artist of great

attainments. Correctly enough, her restraint was more apparent in the Recitative and Rondo, "Ah! Mia Speranza Adorata," by Mozart, than in her second number, Recitative and Aria from "Ariadne auf Naxos," by Richard Strauss. In this aria, quite every resource of vocalization is brought into play, and Maria Ivoan rose to dramatic heights, though perhaps lacking a certain intensity of expression.

The orchestra was excellent in the overture to "Don Giovanni." It is well-known and then to hark back to Mozart, for his clear, musical vision tends to keep our own clear. The "Liebeszene," from "Feuersnot," by Richard Strauss, was given with something of grandeur. But the ever-beautiful "Rustic Wedding" symphony of Karl Goldmark, with which the twelfth symphony program closed, was the piece de resistance of the evening. The haunting slow movement, "In the Garden," would alone keep the symphony alive; but all five movements have freshness and charm, and the whole is conveyed in beautiful orchestral terms.

**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 19—America popped up its head between two Teutonic giants when the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented its nineteenth program, Feb. 16 and 17; for in a scheme of art which began with Bach and ended with Wagner, Mr. Stock offered two pieces—"The White Peacock" and "Clouds"—by Griffes and "Adventures in a Perambulator" by Carpenter.

The work by Bach was the third concerto for strings, fine, sturdy, forthright music. What was most remarkable about it was the interpolated slow movement which, originally composed by Bach as a chorale-prelude, was arranged nearly 30 years ago by Mr. Stock for string orchestra. There is not in all the literature of music a more poignant anything else as moving, as poignant as this movement, unless, indeed, it be the middle section of the concerto in D minor for two violins.

The two pieces by Griffes have been familiar enough as piano compositions, for they were conceived as part of the "Roman Sketches." In its orchestral form the music is pleasant if not exciting. The composer was an American only by reason of the fact that he was born in Elmira, N. Y. Artistically Griffes said everything that he had to say in the language of Debussy and Ravel and that circumstance was not one to encourage the utterance of the individual note.

John Alden Carpenter's suite "Adventures in a Perambulator" had not been heard for nearly eight years and it proved worthy of its revival. It is precisely the negotiation of that which is whimsical and fanciful which brings success to this Chicago composer. Mr. Carpenter has essayed what Sir Walter Scott once called the "big bow-wow style," but that style has been less appropriate to his gifts than the species of art which has made so delightful a thing of the "Perambulator" suite. To the playing of the music by the orchestra the composer probably gave all his gratitude; certainly it deserved it. The remainder of the concert was devoted to excerpts from Wagner's "Siegfried" and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." F. B.

## Film Expounds Einstein Theory

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—One of the films of the year is now being shown at the Rialto Theater. It is called "The Einstein Theory of Relativity." The picture is being shown as a four-reel feature at special morning performances, and in an abridged form with the regular program at the regular afternoon and evening performances.

The original film was produced in Germany, under the supervision of Einstein and his colleagues. It appears in America, the product of the editorship of Prof. Garrett Service, and the film is a demonstration of the effectiveness of motion pictures as an aid to instruction.

The picture starts in at first to show, naively enough, how things which were laughed at because of their revolutionary tendency have now become commonplaces, airplanes, radio activities, the telephone and a moving train; we are then told by subtitles, and then see that all things are relative. We are even instructed to the point of being made to learn, by heart, as it were, the definition (from the dictionary) of the word "relativity."

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Motion, we are told, is relative. We accept that placidly, but then it is made more real and more satisfying to the imagination by pictures. The man walking on a moving barge may seem to be standing still to an observer at one point, going backward to another, and going forward by another.

The famous light-speed yardstick, by which Professor Einstein measures the universe, becomes as real as the ordinary foot rule or the yardstick of the household used to measure curtains and in such other homely tasks. Direction is relative, because you see on the screen a man running "up" a flag on his ship at one pole, while a man at the other pole, also, industriously running his flag "up" is really running it down, if these two processes are viewed from some point (Mars, perhaps) outside the earth. No amount of talking or reading could make this point so clear as do these simple pictures, where the pointer of the instrument follows the lines and the little flag pop up and down in such a convincing way.

Size is relative, as the audience learned from looking at what was apparently a huge bounding, when viewed without any surroundings, but which turned out to be a pebble when taken in the human hand. And so the simple lessons went, finally venturing to illustrate even Professor Einstein's famous instance of the million-mile train traveling through space.

The audience, even although they may not have learned anything about the theory that they have not already grasped, at least will be stimulated to more interest, more reading and more discussion of the problems presented, which is an achievement in itself. J. P.

## Young Artists Invade New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The New Gallery continues its interesting career, bringing the latest European novelties with newly acquired talent at home. The drawings of Benjamin Greenstein and the paintings of James Chapin come under the latter heading and comprise the present exhibition at these galleries. Mr. Chapin's canvases range from the "Bathers" to the "Builders" to small and quite good-looking landscapes. He handles the human figure with sculptural freedom and is a colorist of power and originality.

These paintings are primarily depictions of the human figure in various poses, in mood and color these canvases are blithe and gay; in the light of analytic scrutiny they remain in the class of "starters."

Youth hovers over the water colors and woodcuts of John Held Jr. at the Brown-Robertson Galleries, youth and humor. Mr. Held is familiar to the readers of the illustrated magazines for his amusing commentaries on the life of a family of stubby children with large round red cheeks, large round black eyes, and what Rudyard Kipling would call "mere-amear" noses.

This young artist's work was recently placed on exhibition in London—pictures, posters, and toys, which proved that she has become a master in her own particular and original line of art. It is impossible to go round the room without finding oneself with a chronic smile and a constantly renewed delight in the wonderful accuracy and delicacy of the detail, and the beautiful color.

The flat washes of glowing, yet harmonious contrast, together with a wonderful sense of rhythm and movement, and minute attention to detail, as, for instance, in the series illustrative of nursery rhymes, show to what grasp of technique Miss Preston has attained.

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## Reactions of a Reader

IF ONLY there were some way of forecasting which books are destined to be sought after by collectors of first editions. And, too, some way by which the uninitiated might recognize these volumes. Toward the beginning of the last century there lived, in Glasgow, a boy who burned with that fire of enthusiasm for the poetry of Robert Burns which is shared by most Scotsmen. More than all he longed to have in his possession a copy of the poems. But books were rare in his experience and it was long before he came upon a tattered copy of Burns' complete works, tossed into a stall hung outside a shop. Its pages were in decent preservation, its covers practically non-existent. It could be bought for a few pence, which was the great thing. The boy bought it then saved a few more pence until he had enough to get the book rebound in stout boards. A friend saw the book soon after, asked for the loan of it, and its owner, trusting in a credulous letter, gave it. Never again did he see either that friend or the book. It was a copy of the Kilmarlock Burns, not of course in the pink of condition, but genuine. The book would have been worth well, a person may pay pretty much what he likes for a copy of the Kilmarlock Burns. It might have been anybody's grandfather; it happened to be mine.

Mr. J. Middleton Murry has written, for the last number of The Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, a tribute to the memory of his wife, Katherine Mansfield. The point of view about it is not the voice of praise and appreciation which it raises, for that voice is now heard upon all sides; it is, rather, the fact that Mr. Murry dared to speak what was in his heart. So many men would have been deterred by a sense of modesty. Few could have accomplished the task so tastefully. Not everyone will agree with Mr. Murry's poignant estimate of Miss Mansfield as "the most perfect and accomplished literary artist of the generation to which I belong." But a few will deny that her two volumes of amazingly subtle short stories, "Bliss" and "The Garden Party," which have come slowly into their rightful position of distinction, have come to stay.

It must have escaped the memory of many persons that John Galsworthy once went to sea in a vessel commanded by Joseph Conrad. Mr. Hugh Walpole reminded us of the coincidence, not long ago. Somehow the mere thought leads to magic paths of imagination. The talks that they must have had, long and uninterrupted between the gentle tinkle of the ship's bells.

Sometimes, even on that ordinarily hapless day, a list of the best fiction of the season compiled by a literary celebrity, a person comes felicitously upon an enfolding title. On such a list—no matter by whom compiled—there recently appeared "Kai Lung's Golden Hours," by Ernest Bramah. The Chinese convention, like its title, the book proved to be fragrant with the charm and aroma of the Orient. Its author plays a skillful trick with words—almost translating from the Chinese—producing an amusing effect by the use of foreign connotations. The Chinese convention, like its title, the book proved to be fragrant with the charm and aroma of the Orient. Its author plays a skillful trick with words—almost translating from the Chinese—producing an amusing effect by the use of foreign connotations.

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## WOOL TRADE'S INTEREST IS IN ARIZONA CLIP

Prices in That State Highest Thus Far—Soring Raw Wool Cuts Mills' Profits

Interest in the wool market has been centered chiefly on the West and more especially on Arizona, where shearing is about to commence and where contracting wool on the sheep's back has already begun. Only one large clip—that of Colin Campbell in Phoenix—is reported to have been taken as yet although several smaller clips have been purchased. The Campbell clip amounts to about 250,000 pounds and is one of the most desirable grown in Arizona, being well grown for staple and a fairly uniform fine and fine medium clip, which sometimes has yielded as much as 44 per cent.

Most reports received from Arizona say that the clip was sold for 50c on the sheep's back, which price is generally believed to mean somewhere between \$1.25 to \$1.30, clean landed basis, Boston, although some figure it as low as \$1.20, clean basis, which would be a very low price. Other small clips have been purchased at 50c, including half-blood to fine clips, which are generally figured to cost about \$1.25, clean basis, landed Boston.

The clean-landed cost of these wools, which are the earliest shorn in the entire country, is not excessive, and the opportunity to dispose of them is frequently very good, and especially in a year like the present, when they come to a market which is practically bare of all good domestic wools.

Effect of Arizona Prices

The question of supreme importance is, what will be the effect upon the wool trade of other states of the payment of this price in Arizona? Hitherto, the highest price has been in Utah where 46 cents was paid for some choice wools in the Vernal section which run chiefly half-blood and three-eighths in grade, and in northern California 45 cents was paid for fine wool of light shagwags.

Contracting in these sections, however, ceased a week or two ago, and there was some belief that lower prices might prevail there, but the latest news seems to indicate the likelihood of high prices prevailing all through the west for the new clip. There are various factors in the situation which are causing the mills to go slow for the moment, quite aside from the drastic lessons of 1920. One of these reasons is that until the American Woolen Company repurchases certain of its lines, a number of mills will have to feel in position to compete very closely. Unless a mill has fairly well anticipated its needs for the new season, it finds profits shaved to the vanishing point on the basis of present raw wool values.

Continental Market Lower

There is some possibility of buying wool a little cheaper here and there, for houses which have been importing wool rather freely find themselves over-extended and are rather hard put to meet maturing drafts, for which reason they will frequently shade current market prices in order to get ready cash.

The Yorkshire and Continental markets are undeniably slower. Bradford, especially finding it rather difficult to meet some Continental prices, on account of the position of exchange, particularly on yarns. Bradford has fallen upon dull times for the moment and quotations on tops have been reduced, so that good 54s tops are quoted at 61d. and doubtless could be bought at 60d. Crossbreeds also are easier. The coming sale to be held in Hull on Friday will be watched with no little interest.

Interior and average wools have shown possibly a little less tendency in Australia this week, but really good wools, which are now in limited supply, have been very steady. On the whole the market is not greatly reduced in price, and Japan is still showing keen interest in the finer wools. Sales in New Zealand and in South America have generally been at steady prices, although the offerings are now getting reduced, so far as good wools are concerned.

Wide Range in Local Market

In the local market business has included a wide range of qualities—practically everything from 70s combing wools down. Good warp 70s Australian are readily commanding \$1.25, clean basis, and one manufacturer said he thought he paid rather more for some wool. Good 64-70s have been sold at \$1.18@1.23, clean basis, and choice 64s combing up to \$1.18, clean basis, all prices being in bond. In domestic fleeces, some Ohio decline has been sold at \$1.40 for rather coarse unattractive wool, while fine staple territory coming wool has been sold at \$1.45, clean basis. Good half-blood is worth \$1.30@1.35, clean basis, for good wool and three-eighths combing has been sold at \$1.10@1.15, clean basis, while high quarter-blood has brought about 95 cents and low quarter combing 75@80 cents, clean basis.

Some foreign wools, more especially Montevideo 65s and 50s have been sold at about 90 cents, clean basis in bond, for the lower grade and up to possibly 65 cents for something choice and up to 75 cents for choice 56s wools. Low Argentine wools are unchanged. Scoured wools have been in fair demand at fully recent prices, choicest Australian Cape wools bringing right around \$1. Pulled wools are fairly well sold ahead and are very firm. There has been a tendency to buy substitutes freely of late.

Reference has been made previously to the sales of mohair, alpaca and camel's hair nolls, especially of the former, large sales of Bolivia cloths having been made which required mohair nolls of medium to low grades, to the extent of several thousand bags, at 35 to 65 cents, chiefly. These sales have continued, though interest is less keen.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER

Shawinigan Water & Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a gross profit of \$4,629,641, compared with \$4,224,045 in 1921. Net earnings available for dividends were \$1,597,253, compared with \$1,515,813.

## DUTCH FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES

Business With France More, With Germany Less

THE HAGUE (By Mail)—Official figures of the Central Statistics Bureau of The Hague for Holland's foreign trade in 1922 disclose that in December of that year imports, not including actual coins, amounted to 162,700,000 guilders and exports 100,300,000. For the whole year 1922 these figures are, respectively, 2,026,600,000 and 1,221,200,000 guilders, giving an import surplus of 805,400,000. For 1921 these figures were, respectively, 2,240,300,000 guilders (imports), 1,389,600,000 (exports), and 870,600,000 (import surplus).

Thus 1922 was somewhat more favorable than 1921, the import surplus being at a slightly lower percentage than in the previous year.

Trade between Germany and Holland for 1922 was considerable, as Germany exported to the amount of 608,400,000 guilders, and imported from Holland to the amount of 167,300,000.

Trade with Great Britain comes next. Holland has exported to that country to the amount of 303,000,000 and imported from Great Britain to the extent of 333,700,000.

The United States shows an export trade with Holland of 270,800,000 guilders, and imports representing 22,100,000 guilders. Then follows trade with Belgium, which exported to the amount of 174,100,000 guilders, and imported 138,000,000 guilders.

The Dutch East Indies received from their mother country imports representing 127,499,000 guilders, and shipped in return 102,400,000 guilders.

France is the last of the "big six," with exports to the value of but 57,300,000 and imports exactly double.

These six countries contributed, roughly, 75 per cent to the foreign trade of Holland.

Trade with Germany is on the decline, while commercial relations with France and England, especially the former, are making great progress.

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS AN IRREGULAR TREND

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Irregularity was in evidence for the most part in yesterday's live-stock market. Cattle prices were generally steady, hogs were strong and sheep were inclined to be weak.

Receipts, 12,000; beef steers, uneven; trade largely on catch-as-catch-can orders; generally steady with yesterday's average market; part load 1145-pound steers \$10.75; bulk beef steers in load lots, \$10.10; bulk beef steers and yearlings, \$9.25; sheep, steady \$7.00; hogs, fairly active; medium grade kind, weak; relatively few best steers to kill; hogs, \$10.25; sheep, steady \$7.00; hogs, better grade kind closed; generally steady; stockers and feeders, slow; plainer kind, weak bulk desirable kind, \$10.25; sheep, steady \$7.00; hogs, \$10.25; bulk desirable bologna hogs, \$10.25; stockers and feeders, \$8.25@7.50; mostly: few loads fleshy quality feeders to feed; dealer at \$8.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; closed strong, 10c to 15c higher than yesterday's best; bulk, \$10.25; top, \$10.30; bulk, 240 to 260-pound butchers, \$9.50@9.75; packing sows, around \$8.50; hogs, \$10.25; sheep, steady \$7.00; hogs, \$10.25; bulk desirable bologna hogs, \$10.25; stockers and feeders, \$8.25@7.50; mostly: few loads fleshy quality feeders to feed; dealer at \$8.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; choice lambs, steady; other kinds, weak; spots slightly lower; top, \$15.35 to city butchers; \$15.25 to packers; bulk desirable fat, woolled lambs \$14.00; choice kind, \$15.25; 12-15 mostly; two loads good 95-pound fed yearling wethers, \$15.25; 97-pound clipped one load strictly choice 100-pound fat ewes, around \$8; two loads desirable 60-pound feeding lambs, \$15 on country account.

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY CITED FOR HEARING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is cited in a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission, which alleges that by acquiring "one-half or more" of the capital stock of the Humble Oil & Refining Company of Texas, the New Jersey Company has violated a section of the Clayton Act forbidding the purchase by one corporation of stock in another whereby competition may be lessened between the two, or whereby commerce is restrained, or that tends to create a monopoly by the purchasing corporation.

Hearing of the case before the commission is set for March 22.

## SMALL DECLINE IN CANADIAN FUNDED DEBT

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Canada's funded debt at the end of January was \$2,368,257,361, compared with \$2,441,750,809 at the end of January, 1922. The debt was made up as follows:

Pay in Canada, \$1,294,845,329; \$1,292,222,489; Pay in London, \$38,001,489; \$38,001,489; Pay in N. Y., \$2,441,750,809; \$2,368,257,361.

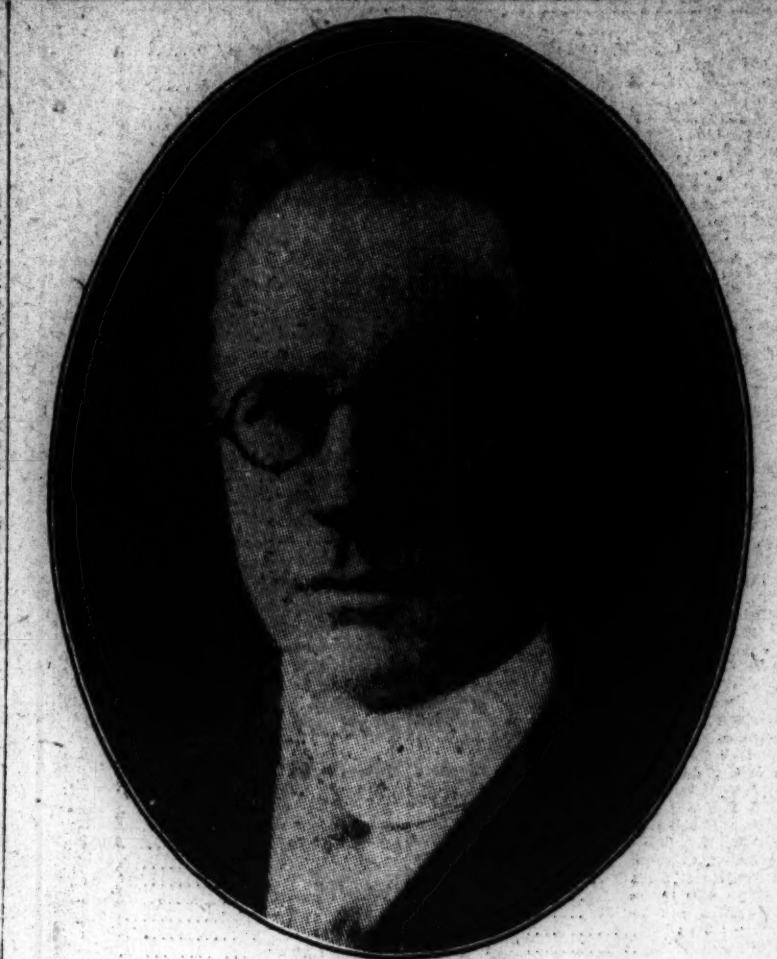
Total gross debt, including temporary loans, Dominion notes, savings bank deposits and trust funds, was \$2,928,350,651 at the end of January, a decrease of \$5,600,000 for the year. Total active assets were \$508,370,657, compared with \$551,260,005, leaving a net debt of \$2,419,979,993 Jan. 31, 1923, an increase of approximately \$47,000,000 for the year.

## NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC'S ELECTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21 (Special)—The Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, the net income of which in 1922 showed a gain of more than 10 per cent over 1921, re-elected its former officers and directors at the annual meeting yesterday.

Paul C. Nicholson, representing the Nicholson File Company, and William S. Innis, representing the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, were new directors elected.

The total revenue for the year 1922 was \$5,574,325, an increase of \$528,759 over 1921. The net income was \$1,319,664, an increase of more than 20 per cent. The net income represents \$4.08 a share, compared with \$3.96 in 1921.



William H. Coverdale

WILLIAM HUGH COVERDALE, president of the Canada Steamships Limited, one of America's well-known consulting engineers, with headquarters in New York City, is a native of Kingston, Ont. He graduated as bachelor of arts at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., in 1891, and received the degree of D. Sc. from that college in 1914. Mr. Coverdale, in October last, was honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Queen's University, Kingston, in recognition of the great service he has rendered both Canada and the United States in the reorganization of transportation and industrial undertakings.

Mr. Coverdale served as rodman, levelman, and trainman on various surveys in his early days, and was resident engineer on railroad construction work in various parts of the United States.

During the last 15 years he has resided in New York, and for 10 years has been associated with W. W. Colpitts, another Canadian engineer of the top rank. It was through Mr. Coverdale that the Canada Steamships Limited, was reorganized this year, and he was elected a director and made president of the company.

Mr. Coverdale is chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company, president and director of the Century Coal Company and the West Side Belt Railroad Company; director of the Gulf State Steel Company, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, the Gulf Mobile & Northern Railroad Company, and the Meridian & Memphis Railway Company.

Mr. Coverdale has his summer home at "Lemolme's Point," a splendid farm a few miles west of Kingston on the Lake Ontario shore.

## Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE charges made in a speech at Cincinnati by St. Davies Warfield, who said that the country demands proper steps to prevent the ever-recurring car shortages have aroused a storm of protest. Mr. Warfield is president of the Seaboard Air Line and is one of the leading bankers and business men of Baltimore, but the fact that he attacked the railroads has not prevented him from being elected president of the Seaboard through financial rather than railroad-operating channels, causes the railroads to scout many of his theories—despite his sincere efforts to offer solutions for some of the road's problems.

Briefly, he states that the railroads have not provided sufficient freight cars; that some roads are less efficient than others in the handling of cars; that purchase and repair of equipment should be standardized; that methods of car distribution should and could be improved upon; that the railroads are incapable of the fastest handling of trains and cars. Presumably, the first and last of these five charges are attributable to lack of funds. Mr. Warfield did not state what roads displayed less efficiency than others in their transportation methods, which was "no more than he should have done," as he said in a statement made in the press after the hearing of the committee.

So far as standardization of cars is concerned, however, it is obvious that this would accomplish much good—a fact which the railroads admit, while denying some of the other charges, although contending that the standardization should apply more to the cars than to the equipment, for the reason that too much of a uniformity of equipment would prevent the construction of special cars for classes of traffic peculiar to individual roads.

A few years ago, Mr. Warfield organized the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, of which he is president. He now suggests the formation of a National Railway Service Corporation, the purpose of which will be to finance the purchase and repair of cars and locomotives. It is obvious that Mr. Warfield, as a railroad executive and investor, has a strong personal interest in railroad affairs, although the American Railway Association, through a special committee headed by J. E. Roberts, superintendent of transportation of the Delaware & Hudson Company, has refused most of the recommendations advanced by the engineers whom the Security Owners' Association has had studying railroad conditions for the last year or more.

The poor old box car is becoming somewhat of a national hero. When it travels more than 25 miles a day in trains which average better than 11 miles an hour, the railroads congratulate themselves, while if the speed either falls much below these figures, the railroads immediately point out that the freight car is in motion but two hours out of an average 24-hour day.

Charles F. Carter, writing in The Nation's Business intimates that "there are too few shippers and too few packers who are not long enough" for the expeditious handling of trains. A car service man, corresponding to the Railway Age, infers that the railroads' car service division, which controls car-distribution, formulates impracticable rules which are being violated constantly, and that these infractions of the rules are really for the best interests of all concerned. The genius who can make 2,500,000 freight cars of all classes, of which 10 per cent are constantly undergoing

## OKLAHOMA OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM IN 1922 LEADS STATES

Seventy New Oil Fields Since 1921 Map Published—California Big Competitor

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Seventy reasons why Oklahoma in 1922 recaptured first place in the list of petroleum producing states of the Union are shown on a new Oklahoma oil field map now ready for distribution by the Oklahoma Geological Survey, which is located here. The 70 reasons are 70 new fields which have been opened up in the State since the last similar map was issued in 1921. On this latest map, compiled during January, 242 producing areas are shown.

The opening of such a number of new areas and the extension of old ones goes far to explode the impression that Oklahoma's peak of oil production was passed when the center of the excitement moved to Texas, California and Wyoming. For four years after the spectacular production of 1914 and 1915 from the Cushing and Healdton fields, there was a heavy slump, but this has been more than overcome.

1922 Production a Record

The State's production of 146,631,000 barrels of oil during the year 1922, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, exceeds that of any other State by more than 38,000,000 barrels. This shows that the decline of its once widely advertised fields, Glen Pool, Muskogee, Cushing and the Hogshooter field, has been more than offset by a quieter type of development which has spread over the whole State.

All four points of the compass are included in the new producing areas mentioned by C. W. Shannon, director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, as having made important contributions to the State's new output. In the northern sector, the Tonkawa field 30 miles south of the Kansas boundary in Noble and Kay counties has added more than 50,000 barrels a day to the State's production, and the Osage district has contributed an intensified production in the Burbank and a marked extension of other fields.

On the western edge of the State a strong well has lately been brought in near Sayre, Beckham County, 75 miles away from any large field. Southern Oklahoma has the new Brock and Bayou fields in southern Carter County not far from the Red River, and a gas field near Chickasha. The Lyon-Quinn field in Oklahoma County, the Continental pool and the Bristow extension in Creek County represent the central eastern sector. These are only a few of the more prominent of the new areas.

California Forges Ahead

Even with these extensions, it does not seem safe to predict from the basis of last year's production that Oklahoma is sure to hold her first rank in 1923. Her petroleum output of 13,115,000 barrels in December and 13,224,166 barrels in January, although it is well ahead of the rest of the midland field and shows a great increase over November, is not enough to keep up with the recent enormous rise of production in California, where the January output is reported as about 17,000,000 barrels.

It is to be remembered that Oklahoma's record output of oil in 1922 was made in spite of an intentional curtailment of operations. Drilling practically was stopped, was forbidden by the Government in the Osage Country for a time, and producing wells were choked off as much as practicable in an effort to counteract the fall of oil prices.

Last month saw the reaction which the operators desired. Leading buyers are paying 50 cents a barrel more for oil now than they were in 1922, the prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$2.50 a barrel, according to the gravity of the fluid. This increase has brought a response in the shape of renewed drilling activity both in proved regions, particularly the Tonkawa, and in wildcat territory.

Rapid Growth of Output

The oil history of Oklahoma began with some unsuccessful prospecting in 1884 and 1894, but the first discovery of paying quantities of the fluid occurred in 1900, when the Red Fork-Tulsa district was opened. Since that time more than 1,250,000,000 barrels of petroleum with a valuation of about \$100,000,000 have been taken out of Oklahoma soil. There are estimated

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Thompson-Hudson

TOLEDO, OHIO

to be nearly 35,000 producing wells in the State now. The first of the series of oil maps issued by the State Geological Survey was published in 1909, and designated by 1911 and gas producing areas. The 1911 map showed 43 fields; the 1914 map, 110 fields; the 1917 map, 126 fields; the 1920 map, 170 fields; and the 1922 map just out shows 242. The distribution of these fields is such that 43 out of the 77 counties of Oklahoma have oil or gas producing deposits.

## COPPER EXPORTS TO EUROPE GAIN

Last Year's Outgo Largest Since World War

The official figures of exports of copper from the United States for the calendar year, 1922, are now available and show total shipments to foreign countries of 714,824,320 pounds, compared with 628,618,240 pounds in 1921, an increase of 91,506,080 pounds. Last year's outgo was the largest since 1918, and was only 21,786,240 pounds less than the exports in that year.

Shipments to Germany and Holland last year amounted to 231,804,800 pounds, compared with 261,719,419 pounds in 1921. 123,422,834 pounds in 1920, 6,531,400 pounds in 1919, and nothing in 1918, 1917, and 1916. Total shipments from this country to Germany and The Netherlands in 1913 were 486,091,050 pounds, or over 50 per cent of the total American exports of copper for that year.

France was the second largest foreign customer for American copper last year, with takings of 125,337,640 pounds, as compared with 123,731,640 pounds in 1921 and 118,489,043 pounds in 1920. Exports to the United Kingdom last year amounted to 98,728,000 pounds, compared with 65,354,353 pounds in 1921 and 99,479,801 pounds in 1920.

## LESS THAN SEVEN PER CENT OF BANK LOANS TO BROKERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Loans of all banks in the United States are estimated at \$30,000,000,000. This is not the peak, as total loans in June, 1920, were officially given as \$31,208,142,000. In June, 1922, all loans were \$27,860,443,000, and it is safe to assume the total has since mounted to approximately \$30,000,000,000. In June, 1921, all loans were \$28,831,011,000, while in June of 1919 they were \$25,355,171,000. Estimating total bank loans of \$30,000,000,000 and Wall Street brokers' borrowings at about \$2,000,000,000, only 6.2-3 per cent of total bank loans in the country is utilized for New York stock market purposes.

In the deficit period of 1919, when brokers' loans were about \$1,750,000,000, the total of all loans was \$25,355,171,000. Brokers' borrowings were about 7 per cent of all loans.

Bankers do not regard the proportion of loans secured by stocks and bonds as excessive, rather as decidedly desirable, as such accommodations are backed by gilt-edged securities of the large industries.

The low point of brokers' loans the last five years was in the summer of 1921. Then they were about \$600,000,000, while the total bank loans were \$23,931,011,000. The percentage of brokers' loans to all loans was only about 1 1/2 per cent.

2 1/2% INTEREST on Checking Accounts

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## MINING INDUSTRY OF UTAH STARTS ON UPWARD SWING

Following 1921 Depression Now Making Profits—Silver Outlook Indefinite

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (Special Correspondence)—Utah's metal mining industry took a definite upward swing in 1922 after a period of almost complete suspension in 1921. Copper, silver and lead are the chief mine products and present prospects for the mining industry are believed to indicate prosperity in mining circles for the coming year. Utah is a substantial producer of other metals, but they are largely obtained as by-products in the mining of the three chief metals on which the condition of the entire industry depends.

A few properties in which silver was the important factor, continued to operate successfully throughout the post-war period, because of the purchases by the Government of silver for coinage at \$1 an ounce. Copper and lead properties were forced to shut down, however, in the closing months of 1920 and until the early months of 1922.

Good Lead Market

Production of copper and lead was resumed in April, 1922, and operations were extended until, at the close of the year, copper properties were producing slightly in excess of 50 per cent of full capacity.

The present copper market is sufficient to enable the large low-cost copper companies to make a fair margin of profit. The lead market is considered splendid, with indications that it will continue so for a considerable period.

The silver market is good, with the official domestic quotation of \$1 an ounce, but a substantial drop is believed to be in prospect, when the Pittman Act expires, unless the price is supported from another source.

With Utah the principal silver-producing state of the Union and United States the producer of about 30 per cent of the world's supply of silver, the drop to the present world price of 65 cents an ounce would be felt keenly in this State.

Europe Needs Silver

The Orient, the principal silver-consuming region of the world, is expected to be in the market more extensively this year than previously, and it is considered likely that the European countries will need silver for coinage. It is hoped that these two conditions will absorb the silver on the market without substantial break in price when the Pittman Act expires.

The copper industry is largely dependent on foreign consumption and, as an acute need for copper is said to exist in Europe, preparations are being made to increase an increase in the normal consumption.

Bright prospects of the industry have had a good effect on mining stocks of the State, and an upward trend is in evidence everywhere.

THE VOGUE OF PRINTS

Spring fashions have ushered in many delightful new fashions, with strong trend toward color and printed fabrics showing the latest Parisian influence in design—playful, crisp, bold, and printed—priced very reasonably.

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	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 21 F
hmeek	68 1/4	69	68 1/4	69



**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF STUDEBAKER  
SHOWS GAINS**

Corporation in 1922 Does Great  
Business in Its History—  
Immediate Outlook Bright

Studebaker Corporation has issued its annual report for the calendar year 1922, showing net earnings after all charges and Federal taxes of \$18,086,195, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to \$29.02 on \$60,000,000 capital (25 per cent stock dividend was not payable until Dec. 29), compared with \$16.31 a share in 1921, \$18.19 in 1920 and \$28.54 in 1919 on \$30,000,000 common stock.

**Record Business Done**  
In 1922 the concern did by far the biggest business in its history, selling 119,569 cars, compared with 65,643 in 1921, 51,474 in 1920, and 39,556 in 1919. The 1922 turnover was \$133,178,831, compared with \$86,690,643 in 1921, \$90,652,362 in 1920 and \$66,383,307 in 1919.

Quick assets totaled \$49,537,402, of which \$18,174,595 was cash, and current liabilities were \$25,455,599. At the end of 1922, quick assets were \$38,974,732 and liabilities \$10,248,394.

Of the outlook for 1923 A. R. Erskine, president, says:  
"Based upon the satisfactory condition of business at home and improvements that have been made and occurring in foreign countries, and especially because of the strong commercial position of the corporation, it appears that business this year should be obtained in large volume. Accordingly, we are planning to produce in the first quarter 35,000 cars, as compared with 26,865 cars last year, and 10,953 cars the previous year in the similar quarter. The management believes that business for the year as a whole will show a substantial increase over that of last year."

**Income Account Compared**  
The consolidated income account of the corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1922	1921
Net sales	\$133,178,831	\$86,690,643
Costs, etc.	115,124,894	84,158,347
Operating profit	18,053,937	2,532,296
Other income	615,125	138,149
Total income	18,669,062	2,670,445
Income taxes	2,572,898	2,560,754
Net profit	16,096,164	1,109,691
Per share	\$26.82	\$3.68
Dividend	6.00	4.00
Surplus	11,412,445	5,232,491

\*Including depreciation of \$1,024,741 in 1922 and \$705,106 in 1921.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow:	
Call money	Boston New York
Renewal rate	5% 5%
Outside com'l paper	5% 5%
Year money	5% 5%
Customers' com'l loans	5% 5%
Individuals' com'l loans	5% 5%
Commercial paper	5% 5%
Gov't bonds	5% 5%
U.S. bonds	5% 5%
Foreign exchange	5% 5%

Acceptance Market	
Spot, Boston delivery	
Prime, eligible bank	4 1/4%
60-day bank	4 1/4%
90-day bank	4 1/4%
Under 30 days	4 1/4%
Under 60 days	4 1/4%
Under 90 days	4 1/4%
Under 120 days	4 1/4%
Under 150 days	4 1/4%
Under 180 days	4 1/4%
Under 210 days	4 1/4%
Under 240 days	4 1/4%
Under 270 days	4 1/4%
Under 300 days	4 1/4%
Under 330 days	4 1/4%
Under 360 days	4 1/4%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 Federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4	4 1/2
New York	4	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4	4 1/2
Cleveland	4	4 1/2
Richmond	4	4 1/2
Atlanta	4	4 1/2
San Francisco	4	4 1/2
St. Louis	4	4 1/2
Chicago	4	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4	4 1/2
Dallas	4	4 1/2
San Antonio	4	4 1/2
Fort Worth	4	4 1/2
Memphis	4	4 1/2
Indianapolis	4	4 1/2
Cincinnati	4	4 1/2
St. Paul	4	4 1/2
Portland	4	4 1/2
Seattle	4	4 1/2
San Diego	4	4 1/2
Los Angeles	4	4 1/2
Honolulu	4	4 1/2
London	4	4 1/2
Paris	4	4 1/2
Brussels	4	4 1/2
Bombay	4	4 1/2
Calcutta	4	4 1/2
Canton	4	4 1/2
Hankow	4	4 1/2
Harbin	4	4 1/2
Manila	4	4 1/2
Peking	4	4 1/2
Shanghai	4	4 1/2
Singapore	4	4 1/2
Tientsin	4	4 1/2
Yokohama	4	4 1/2

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges Boston New York  
Balances \$1,000,000 \$750,000,000  
F R bank credit 16,110,457 70,000,000

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last	Parity
Sterling	\$4.71 1/4	\$4.71 1/4	\$4.8648
Demand	4.71 1/4	4.71 1/4	4.8648
Cables	4.71 1/4	4.71 1/4	4.8648
France	165.15	165.15	165.15
Germany	20.45	20.45	20.45
Italy	193.75	193.75	193.75
Spain	166.67	166.67	166.67
Sweden	1.35	1.35	1.35
Denmark	1.35	1.35	1.35
Norway	1.35	1.35	1.35
Greece	1.35	1.35	1.35
Poland	1.35	1.35	1.35
Hungary	1.35	1.35	1.35
Serbia	1.35	1.35	1.35
Finland	1.35	1.35	1.35
Czechoslovakia	1.35	1.35	1.35
Rumania	1.35	1.35	1.35
Portugal	1.35	1.35	1.35
Shanghai	1.35	1.35	1.35
Hong Kong	1.35	1.35	1.35
Yokohama	1.35	1.35	1.35
Brazil	1.35	1.35	1.35
Uruguay	1.35	1.35	1.35
Chile	1.35	1.35	1.35
Peru	1.35	1.35	1.35

\*Cents a thousand.

**Stocks—Bonds—Provisions**

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**TASMANIA ZINC  
MINES SITUATION**

New Read-Rosebery Operations  
on West Coast Await Favorable  
World Markets

HOBART, Tasmania (By Mail)—Since the Electrolytic Zinc Company, which has established immense works on the banks of the Derwent, near Hobart, for the production of zinc from New South Wales ores, acquired the zinciferous district on the West coast of Tasmania, there has been some impatience shown by the residents in that part of the State as to when the company would begin work there, and a deputaion recently waited on the general manager, H. W. Gepp, to gather information on the company's plans.

Mr. Gepp pointed out that the company's operations had to depend upon the world's markets, consequently the development of the company's program had been much slower than otherwise it would have been. When the concern began operations in 1916 they had to be sure that they were not going to spend two or three million pounds sterling on a "war baby" that would not be able to stand after war conditions.

It has been six and a half years since the company began to develop, and Mr. Gepp pointed out that the company's operations had to depend upon the world's markets, consequently the development of the company's program had been much slower than otherwise it would have been.

It would do no good to turn to the rather low-quality and decidedly complex ores on the west coast before the company had made a complete success of the Hobart works.

Regarding the Read-Rosebery ores, Mr. Gepp could say definitely that they could and would be treated. A mill with a capacity of 50 tons a day for testing purposes would be erected at Zeehan, and the company also would purchase the silver-lead and zinc-lead ores of the district. This would be a great advantage to local ore producers, because it would save hand picking and the jiggling of ore, and would give a higher silver recovery, probably 90 per cent.

The deputaion was also informed that the company had expended \$200,000 on experimental work in Australia and America before launching out with the Hobart zinc works, and the same method would have to be applied to the west coast. The directors had put in £750,000 in order to induce the shareholders to put in £2,000,000.

**ATLAS POWDER CO.  
ANNUAL REPORT  
SHOWS BIG GAINS**

Atlas Powder Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, last, shows sales of \$1,723,735, compared with \$1,495,016 the year before. Net income, after allowing for all charges, including interest and taxes, was \$189,803. This represents a return of \$18.98 a share on the common stock outstanding at the end of the year after payment of the usual 6 per cent dividend on the company's preferred shares. This compares with \$634.484 last year, a return for the period of \$1.71 on the company's common shares. The company's earnings on its total investment show a return of 7.1 per cent.

The general balance sheet shows current assets of \$10,173,549, or nearly five times current liabilities. Permanent investments, including plant and equipment, increased from \$15,329,074 to \$17,800,125. Reserve for depreciation and other contingencies now amounts to about \$4,000,000, compared with \$3,786,509 a year ago.

**CEMENT COMPANY  
NOTES TO BE CALLED**

The issue of International Cement Corporation 8 per cent notes, originally \$1,500,000 in amount but since reduced by sinking fund purchases to \$1,350,000, will be called for redemption at 110 and interest. The notes are selling around 120, so that of course the call for redemption will have the effect of forcing conversions of the notes into stock. The conversion price is \$33 1/3; in other words, 30 shares of stock for a \$1000 note, and conversions may be effected up to the date of redemption. International Cement is paying \$3 a share on its common stock. A converting noteholder thus will receive \$90 in dividends in place of the \$80 interest paid on his note. With the stock selling around \$40 a share conversion of the notes is, of course, necessary to avoid a 10-point loss in principal.

This issue of notes was sold in August, 1921, at 99 and interest.

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New England Investments

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**NEW HAVEN ROAD'S  
POSITION BETTER**

Net Working Capital \$4,459,688  
—Other Gains Over 1921—

In connection with the recent statement of Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven system, that the road has no floating debt, does not owe a dollar to the banks and that "current assets considerably exceed current liabilities," it is of particular interest to note the figures from the Dec. 31 balance sheet now available.

Current assets as of Dec. 31 were \$25,531,996, whereas current liabilities were \$21,072,308, giving a net working capital of \$4,459,688. Financial position was substantially better than at the close of 1921, when current assets of \$30,296,553 exceeded current liabilities by only \$1,877,333.

It is not surprising, however, to find that the situation is not as strong as it was six or eight months ago. For example, on June 30, last, net working capital was rising \$9,764,000, and cash in the treasury or in banks was above \$13,500,000. Treasury position had been considerably strengthened by receipt of a government loan. On Sept. 30, last, working capital was \$13,800,000, and cash was more than \$9,500,000. The cash position continues good with \$8,474,550 on Dec. 31 last.

Current loans and bills had been paid off at the end of 1922, whereas there was \$3,155,000 owing on this account Dec. 31, 1921.

Current assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, last, compare as follows with those of the corresponding date of 1921:

	Dec. 31, 1922	Dec. 31, 1921
Cash	\$1,414,880	\$19,808,949
Special deposits	1,610,137	1,641,865
Loans and bills rec'd	25,476	25,476
Net bal rec'd	15,153	15,153
Misc assets rec'd	1,899,514	2,069,886
Mat & supplies	15,132,350	14,319,089
Int & divs rec'd	88,028	73,635
Rents rec'd	118,238	1,823
Other assets	1,461	35,309
Total	\$25,531,996	\$30,296,553
Current liabilities		
Loans and bills payable	8,165,000	10,834,178
Trade payables	10,566,444	10,566,444
Audited & wages pay	5,116,410	4,101,833
Trade payables	1,230,815	1,230,815
Int matured unpaid	2,299,125	4,000
Unmatured int	2,299,125	4,000
Unmatured int	471,539	471,539
Other liab	6,219	562,949
Total	\$31,072,308	\$29,292,133
Excess assets	\$4,459,688	\$1,877,333

**DIVIDENDS**

Mergenthaler Linotype declared the regular quarterly \$2.50 dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

National Transit Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15.

Extra dividend was 25 cents, declared Aug. 22, 1922.

Consolidated Gas and Rubber Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1.

John T. Connor Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

On Dec. 30, 1922, a 40 per cent stock dividend was declared.

United States Express Company has ordered the ninth partial distribution of assets amounting to \$1,000,000.

Hupp Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Consolidated Gas Company declared an initial dividend of 15 cents (87 1/2%) a share on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record March 15.

Hayes Wheel declared the regular quarterly 7 cents dividend, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

American Safety Razor Company declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

March 12. An initial dividend of the same amount was paid on this issue on Oct. 2 last.

The Guffey Gillespie Gas Products Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Cuban American Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

**INJUNCTION SOUGHT**

WILMINGTON, Del. Feb. 21.—The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation filed an application in the Court of Chancery today for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Steel & Tube Company of America from selling its assets to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company of Youngstown, O. It is said about \$400,000 is involved.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Consols for money here today were 67 1/2. Grand Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 13 1/2. Rand Mines 3. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2 1/2-2 3/4 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2-2 3/4 per cent.

**AUSTRALIAN WHEAT YIELD**

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Australian wheat yield is officially estimated at 109,000,000 bushels.

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**LOW QUALITY OF  
HIDES SLOWS UP  
CHIEF MARKETS**

Prices, However, Hold Firmly,  
and With Better Leather Demand,  
Supplies Will Move

The packer hide markets show a gradual increase of native steers and native cows, but as they are of low quality, tanners of harness and belting leather pass them by. Sooner or later they will be found in the shoe leather markets.

Branded stock is well sold and the output is only ordinary. As is usual with a short market, the demand is good; 13 cents offered, 13 1/2 cents asked.

A fair supply of January native steers is quoted at 20 cents, and native cows at 16 1/2 cents are on hand, but buyers' offerings are slow so they remain in wait awaiting more favorable conditions.

The key to the hide situation is found in the leather markets. Hide dealers are prone to keep in touch with tanners' activities; therefore, as the movement of leather swings to the good hides, quotations stiffen, but, in addition to the fact that selections have broadened, there is little doing in stock prices on the basis of limited supply instead of a fair valuation.

For the current season, the volume of hides moving is at a very high level, and the confidence in a large spring demand from the shoe factories; therefore, in a broad way, hide dealers are governed by conditions prevailing in kindred markets.

South American hide markets continue steady and under a very good demand. The last week's sales amount to about 100,000 hides at prices ranging from 23 1/2% to 22 1/2% c. i. f. New York.

Although stocks of country hides are not burdensome, prices no more than held to quotations. Selections are particularly narrow.

Chicago city calf skins are moving well. Plump skins are preferred, but transactions are not large. The heavy weights are quoted a fraction higher.

The domestic kill of cattle is running ahead of the similar time last year, but the supply of hides is not normal the presumption is that there will be no great slump in prices when the time arrives to sell all stocks of winter hides.

The last week's sales of packer hides were abnormally small and prices average 10 to 12 cents higher. Chicago reports the following sales:

	Year	Mo.	Day
1000 Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14
1000 Jan-Feb heavy Tex steers	17 1/2	14	14

**AUCTION SALES  
OF SECURITIES**

Sales of securities at R. L. Day & Co.'s auction today were:

Sales of securities at R. L. Day & Co.'s auction today were:	
2 Merchants Nat. Bnk., Salem, 85, off 3/4	
5 Warren Nat. Bnk., Salem, 12, up 1/2	
10 U. S. Worsted Ltd., 6 1/2, off 1/2	
10 Lanett Cotton Mills, 12 1/2, off 1/2	
10 U. S. Worsted Ltd., 6 1/2, off 1/2	
10 U. S. Worsted Ltd., 6 1/2, off 1/2	
10 Lowell Bleachery, 13 1/2, up 1/2	
10 Wamsutta Mills, 10 1/2, up 1/2	
10 Plymouth Cordage, 10 1/2, off 1/2	
10 Cambridge Industrial Trust, 6 1/2, off 1/2	
2 Hendee Mfg. Co., 11 1/2, off 1/2	
10 Plymouth Cordage, 10 1/2, off 1/2	
5 Converse Rubber Shoe, 8 1/2, up 1/2	
10 Charleston Gas & Elec., 12 1/2, off 1/2	
5 Goo. & Co., 10 1/2, off 1/2	
2 Plymouth Cordage, 10 1/2, off 1/2	
2 Worcester Con. St. Ry., 11 1/2, off 1/2	
10 Wicks, 10 1/2, off 1/2	
50 H. D. Foss & Co., Inc., 6 1/2, off 1/2	



## EDUCATIONAL

## Influence of Alumni, Intramural Sports and Progress Generally

"This idea of yours about intramural sports," said the Alumnus to the Professor, "is all right in theory, no doubt. In fact it seems to me the ideal thing to get every member of the college body actively engaged in some sort of play, and to substitute for the present rivalry between neighboring institutions a more natural and wholesome rivalry between classes. It would solve almost at once, as you say, the problem of professionalizing college sports, which is hardly touched by the existing regulations because it is a pervading spirit. But just the same, your idea won't work. The thing can't be done."

"And why not?" said the Professor. "It is as you say, such a change is so desirable. You see that present conditions are bad and that this proposal would certainly improve them. Well then, why not go ahead?"

"The thing can't be done because the alumni wouldn't back it."

"Alumni? How often have I heard that answer—regarded always as quite decisive—to this and that constructive proposal: 'The alumni wouldn't back it.' Why, what concern is it of theirs? Are they responsible for the educational progress of this college? Do they play on the teams? How many of them ever even witness a game? Isn't it true that nine out of ten of them confine their college activities, their real participation in the affairs of Alma Mater, to reading the football scores on Sunday morning? Alumni!"

"Don't forget, Professor, one other important phase of their activities. They help to pay the bills."

"What the Alumni Want"

"Well, and suppose they do. Presumably they want their money spent wisely, by men who feel the importance of their trust, by men who are on the spot and who are following educational progress—even trying to lead it a little now and then. I say that presumably they want that. But do they? What do you think?"

"Now that you ask me the question, I'm not sure they do. Here and there an individual does, no doubt; but if you take the entire body of graduates together, spread out as they are all over the world, I suppose what they want most of all is just victories—football victories."

"Precisely. And because the alumni have gained absolute complete control of our athletics, no such wholly sensible and necessary change as I have in mind can be made, since it would not bring us victories against our old rivals. Yes, you are quite right. Victories are what they want of the college, and about all they want. They think they are interested in sport. Not at all. They are interested in victories—quite a different thing. If a member of this faculty were to make a discovery tomorrow which would carry the name of the college round the world and perpetuate it for all future time, they would not cause half the enthusiasm among the alumni that they would feel over a single victory, worth three inches in the sporting columns, over our next-door neighbor. How much influence do you think ought to be given to such a body as this in the government of an educational institution?"

"To Keep College as They Knew It"

"And yet, Professor, ought we not to remember that those alumni are all supposed to be educated men—and that they were educated right here? Why, you had a hand in educating them yourself! Better go a little easier on them, I should say."

"Ah, yes, now we've come to the nub of the whole matter. Taking them man by man, they are, let us say, edu-

cated. But that does not mean that they are so as a body. And here is something still more interesting and important: each of them acts, let us say, like an educated, rational, grown-up man in regard to most things; but when he thinks about his college he slips suddenly away from him and he becomes once more the mere boy that he was when he was here—a boy to whom a victory in football seems more important by far than all the intellectual victories of the ages. Listen to them when they come back for class reunions and for commencement. Do they talk about what the college has been doing since their day, that is about the real progress it has made? Not at all. The fact is that they don't want it to make progress, for every forward step it takes seems to them to make it less like their college. They want to keep it what it was in their time, and so, although they are individually enlightened and forward-looking men, they become in relation to their college the enemies of all forward movement and even of reform."

As a Group

"Well, it's a little strange to think of these men who have gone out into the world and who are supposed to be conservative than the professors they have left behind."

"Whether strange or not, it is true. Of course, if they were merely conservative, that would be all right. The point is that in their thinking about the college they are not only conservative, but they are also object to that, in its proper place, but I often wonder how much power should be given to boys in the control of any such important branch of education as college sport. I don't find fault with the tendency of all grave and reverend seniors to renew their youth like the eagle on commencement day, to ignore nearly everything the college now stands for and to concentrate upon the marvelous 40-year run old Bill Smith made back in 1900. That's inevitable, and rather engaging. They have to find their common denominator, which is, of course, their common boyhood. But just the same, it's not wise to put much power into the hands of such a group."

The "Mere" Alumnus

"Do you think, then, that the college can get no real help from this great body of men who represent its real product, its contribution to the world? It seems to me that they should have made them see the importance and difficulty of educational problems. And nowhere, certainly, will it find a group of men which has equal concern for its welfare. Is all this training and loyalty to go for nothing?"

"No, so bad as that, I hope. Here and there the college finds among its alumni a man who can do excellent work, by virtue of his training and loyalty, on this or that governing board. In positions of trust some of our alumni are doing great work for the college. But, probably, that could be done by men without their special knowledge and love. It is not these individual graduates who obstruct progress. They will not block the plan for intramural sports, on the ground that there was no such thing in their time. But it is the alumnus who has no authority, no clear knowledge of the changes that have come about in recent years, nothing but memories—it is, in short, the 'mere' alumnus who should be given as little power as possible. The mere alumnus is somebody who has just two desirable qualifications—money and silence."

O. S.

## The Observatory

HOW much good will come out of it is a question which not even the sponsors of the plan want to answer, but no more ambitious project is being developed anywhere than the effort of Canada to persuade every citizen of the Dominion that public education is his personal concern. The prospects of ultimate success are reported to be excellent. In every large city, all the way from Halifax to Vancouver, there are no branches of the National Education Association, an association which seeks, first, to enlist the active interest of laymen in the work of the public schools and, second, to co-ordinate and direct the activities of the many organizations which would like to aid the cause of education, but do not know in just what direction their energies should be bent.

In its larger aspects, particularly in respect to its avowed aims and purposes, the Canadian program does not differ widely from "Education Week," which has now become an annual event in the United States. That it promises somewhat more in the way of tangible results is due almost wholly to the fact that the campaign it proposes is of the extensive rather than the intensive type. The effort just begun will be a sustained one and have none of the characteristics of the drive. The residents of the Dominion are going to hear about their schools and they are going to keep on hearing about them. One of the features of the plan is the organization of a speakers' bureau, the members of which will be well-known educators and public-spirited citizens, who will be sent wherever their services are requested.

As a formal opening to the campaign a conference on education and citizenship will be held in Toronto the week following Easter. Here there will be no discussion of technical problems or educational methods. The meeting will deal largely with fundamental ideas and the attempt will be made to drive home the fact that the "future of a nation depends largely on the character of its leaders and people, and that character in turn is determined by the quality of the nation's education in its fullest, most comprehensive application."

Important as it is in any such plan

to have the good will and support of the individual citizen, the Canadian program will hardly be considered a success unless it invokes the earnest co-operation of the several organizations which are for the schools but not of them. In the Dominion, as everywhere else, a great opportunity lies before associations which seek to bring parents and educators in closer contact and which see the need of a more intimate relation between the schools and the community to the end that the training in the one may be a real preparation for a life in the other.

The ways in which parent-teacher and similar associations can help the regular school authorities are almost numberless. For some duties especially those involving investigation of home conditions, child delinquency, truancy, and the proper utilization of leisure, they are even better situated than the teachers themselves. Then, too, they can supervise school lunches, and the production of after-school dramatics and can needed Americanization and missionary work in foreign districts where the neighborly feeling does not ordinarily prevail. Above all, they have it in their power to make the pupils' school work function in the home by giving their children an opportunity to put into practical operation the manual training, sewing, and cooking theories already mastered.

Having its headquarters in the national capital, the National Education Association may be regarded as well within its rights in appealing to the people of the entire country to bring the schools of Washington up to the standard of the schools of other cities of the same class. After all, the educational problem of the District of Columbia is a national one, and unless it is solved nationally it will never be solved at all. The citizens of the District have only a nominal power over their schools. Final authority resting with Congress, which not infrequently shows a disposition to neglect the affairs of the capital in favor of affairs in which individual senators and representatives have an interest.

Even now there is every indication that two bills which have already been passed by the Senate and are

## The Dalton Plan—Popular as Solution to Many Problems

This is the second of two articles on the Dalton Plan. The first appeared Feb. 15.

FROM a system which parceled out work for them day by day and gave no vision of where it was heading, to one which takes the pupils into the confidence of the teacher and shows them the goal to be reached is a radical departure. It makes the boy and girl see that education comes by individual effort, and is not administered in portions. If the child finds that he is working out his own salvation there is no incentive to be contrary; delay does not keep back others nor gain a following where pupils are working independently rather than in a formal class. There is an incentive to get the job done and have a new one to tackle; one may thus do more than a year's work by saving a little each month. Problems of discipline are few, because interest has been secured, because interest has a chance to hold away.

The true business of the school is not to chain the child to preconceived ideas but to set him free to discover his own ideas and to help him bring all his powers to bear upon the work he is doing. It is the premise upon which Miss Helen Parkhurst has built up her plan. "A contract job upon which he must exercise his ingenuity in the nature of a challenge to which he responds automatically. Even if at first he does not know quite what to do with his responsibility, experience and freedom together will soon bring understanding. Experience is the best and indeed the only teacher."

"The goal to be achieved is to the child like a carrot to a donkey—it keeps him moving onward," she added, whimsically.

Popular in England

Although the plan is of American origin, and was first tried in the Dalton (Mass.) High School, whence it took its name, it is better known in England than in the United States. In Dalton the pupils stay for their full four years' course and love their work. The plan is being known now, the recent publication of Miss Parkhurst's book making it comprehensible to many educators everywhere. But more than 2000 English schools have already adopted the Dalton plan in whole or in modified forms within the last two years—since Miss Parkhurst lectured to eager British audiences during the summer of 1921. The invitation came shortly after the publication of a series of articles in the educational supplement of The Times of London. English teachers welcomed the idea mainly, it seems, because it offered many advantages without necessitating radical changes in the personnel or equipment of the schools. It also aided in handling congested classes, since it makes for independent work and group teaching. With no desire to seek publicity, but in an earnest effort to perfect her experiment, Miss Parkhurst has worked quietly at the Children's University School, smoothing out the rough places in the mechanism. She has not tried to duplicate its growth in America, but has preferred to have it thoroughly finished before presenting it to superintendents. It is designed primarily for public schools; she told The Christian Science Monitor representative, for although the perfecting process is easier in a private school,

the masters at Bermondsey Central School follow closely the interests of their pupils and make use of them. Even a "boom" in picture post-card collecting is turned to account. There have been many history lessons illustrated by picture cards. In one school a girl who brings a good newspaper cutting bearing on the work in hand is awarded 10 marks; in another, the girls are allowed to paste their cuttings into their copybooks beside the lesson to which they relate. The boys are most interested in natural science and the girls in literature, judging by their cuttings. The centenary of a poet makes the girls busy collectors, and an eclipse of the sun attracts the boys. A variety of interests are often represented on the classroom blackboard. There may be at the same time a photograph of a new arrival at the Zoo, a cutting about radium, a description of "Little Dorrit's" church, of the ancient ceremony of "Bumping the Warden" in the Middle Temple, an explanation of fog, and pictures of climbing Mt. Everest.

The value of newspaper accuracy is very evident in the schools. "There is no arguing with the boys if they have seen it in the paper," said the geographic master at Bermondsey Central School. "They have found accounts, for instance, of thunderbolts falling in great storms. It is hard then to make them believe that there is no such thing as a thunderbolt, that people who talk of thunderbolts are confusing them with aerolites, which may fall at any time."

This teacher, however, believes firmly in the newspaper as an aid to education. He has hundreds of cuttings, and when he is going to give a lesson he searches among his collection for the best news and picture relating to it. He finds overseas newspapers very useful because of the descriptions and illustrations they often publish of mining and agricultural operations. The boys learn the products and industries of a country far better from newspaper presentation than from that of textbooks. A supplement on India recently was a boon to the class.

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she has the larger field in view constantly. True education should be for the improvement of the masses, not for privileged groups, she insists. She plans for a 35-unit class in the ideal arrangement.

A School Worth Visiting

A visit to this laboratory school, at 10 West Seventy-second Street, is an unforgettable experience. Here are combined the charm of an attractive home and a well-ordered industry. The classrooms are too delightful to be passed without mention of their pastel-tinted walls reflecting the sun, shine, their gay curtains to match and here and there a flowering bowl of bulbs or a restful picture for additional cheer. There is the sense of completeness of detail, of harmony and co-operation in which the pupils have a generous share. It is hard to be specific, but the impression is there. The rooms beckon a welcome to the child hesitating at the door to come and open up the stores awaiting him.

Means of Recording Progress

There are three types of graphs for recording progress under the Dalton plan, i. e., the instructor's laboratory graph, the pupil's contract graph, and the house graph, printed in sets of five or more different colors to distinguish the grades recorded. By means of these the pupil marks his own accomplishment daily, and can gauge how he is budgeting his time. The instructor can follow the pupil's work, while the house graph places emphasis upon the entire number of weeks' work done and a picture of the progress of the whole school.

The University School gives the pu-

Wilson's College

Secretarial

New York School of Secretaries

Tea Room Training Organization

A Co-Educational Elementary Day School

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Free Training For Sea Life

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ple the same type of dignified respect for their work that the university inspires in graduate students. Even though so much younger, the children go about their duties with a contented independence that promises success in later endeavor. There is a light of interest in many eyes which comes with gaining a hold on one's work and wanting to do it well. There is no one about to repress the spontaneous activity children always exhibit. It is no wonder that England has recognized the idea for her children. It is about as near the "royal road" as one finds nowadays.

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be allowed to multiply under a differential in the scheme of work.

Girls apparently are more industrious and conscientious than boys, therefore while a boy with an overloaded scheme of work will leave what he finds too great a strain, the girl may attempt too much in her endeavor. Greater freedom in the scheme of work is advocated for both boys and girls alike, but little definite advice can be given as to how this may be done or how the more smattering of facts passing as education might be replaced by a training that will give a growing child a capacity and desire to learn. It is recommended that side by side with the greater freedom of the curriculum the regulations of the board of education and of existing bodies should be modified. This follows as an indispensable necessity; indeed in the opinion of many teachers it should be the initial step in any reform of secondary school education.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Iron Horse

ONCE upon a time there were two brothers who lived together on a farm. The oldest, Okar, was very diligent. He felt that he must attend to everything himself, while the younger brother, Brunsel, was only too glad to allow him to do so. Okar worked hard. Out in the fields he did the work of five men, and in the barns he could milk six cows faster than could his helper. Brunsel did just what he had to do and nothing more. At last Okar became so vexed at the slowness of the other that one day he strode over to where Brunsel was idly sitting and shouted: "I've had enough of doing all the work, so I have decided to make a bargain with you. If you can go to the end of the earth and bring back the rock which hangs over the edge and be here on this day tonight, the farm shall be yours; but, if you are not here on time, the farm shall be mine." Now Okar thought this was a clever idea, for the end of the earth was a long way off, and for such a person as Brunsel to try and attain it in such a short time was as good as giving himself the farm then and there.

Nevertheless, Brunsel laughed good-naturedly, accepted the bargain and strolled off as if he had all the time in the world, his dog, Silvah, trotting at his heels.

"You were foolish, master," said Silvah, when they reached the end of the farm, "for, unless you can think of some way to get to the end of the earth quickly, we shall never be back here within a fortnight and the farm will be lost and what will you do?"

He sits down to think. "That is true," said Brunsel. "I must sit down and think. But thinking was so new to him that he thought only went round and round like so many cartwheels. Just then a horse trotted by. "I could have taken one of the farm horses," commented Brunsel, "but he would not go far. The horse I need is one that can go to the end of the earth in a short time. The horse for an iron one!" queried Silvah. "They say he has many in his stables."

"That is a good idea," replied Brunsel, "but how shall I reach him? His kingdom is under the earth, so big and vast that no one knows its extent. I have been told that there is an entrance near here," said Silvah, racing back and forth and sniffing the ground excitedly. Presently he began scratching and he dug so furiously with all four feet that, before Brunsel realized it, there was a hole large enough for the horse to enter. Under the ground they found a passageway which led them quickly to a large, square room, in the center of which was seated the King of the Mines, on a beautiful throne of black onyx. He was attired in robes of shining copper, so delicately that they seemed of silk. Without waiting for Brunsel to address him, the King said:

"I hear you have need of a steed. I have given orders that one shall be brought you. Return to the earth and it will be awaiting you. He will carry you faithfully wherever you wish to go, and do whatever you desire him to do, only I warn you that he has an insatiable appetite. If you feed him well, he will go as swiftly as the wind; but if you do not, he will fail you. Moreover, there are but three kinds of food that he will touch."

"What are these?" asked Brunsel, beginning to feel that there might be difficulties about his iron steed.

Food for the Steed. By way of reply the King recited the following words slowly and impressively:

Choose first on your way from east to west Powdered or hard, whichever is best, Next like a river the fluid flows, Last you borrow where the lightning shows.

Brunsel was about to ask what all this could mean, but the King indicated that the audience was over, and almost immediately Brunsel and Silvah found themselves standing by the log again out in the open.

"I have been asleep," said Brunsel, rubbing his eyes. "Oh, no, master," replied Silvah, "for here is the iron horse which was promised you."

And there, sure enough, was a handsome charger. He was made entirely of metal, his body coal black and his trappings of flashing silver. Hastily mounting him and bidding Silvah hop up behind, Brunsel took the bridle in his hand, and instantly they were speeding along the roads so quickly that the peasants all dropped their work and stood open-mouthed to watch them. Surely at this rate, thought Brunsel, it will not be long to the end of the earth. But all at once the charger began to slow down, and, although Brunsel kept urging him on, he finally stopped altogether.

"What can be the matter?" asked Brunsel in dismay. "Perhaps he is hungry," suggested Silvah.

"Undoubtedly," said Brunsel, dismounting. "Hurry to the grain merchant and bid him bring here 10 tons of hay and 15 bushels of oats."

Silvah loped off and presently the merchant arrived with his grain, but the iron horse refused to touch it. "Whatever shall we do?" asked Brunsel hopelessly.

"It is too bad, master," replied Silvah, "for, unless you can think of something to feed him, we will never get to the end of the earth quickly, the farm will be lost, and what will you do?"

"Powdered or hard," was what the King said, pondered Brunsel, "but I do not know of any food for a horse answering that description." "Perhaps in the Kingdom of the Mines they have different foods than ours," commented Silvah.

A Food Which Satisfied. "You are right," replied Brunsel, bending down and picking up a small, round, black object which had come rolling against his foot, "and here it is."

"Why, that," exclaimed Silvah, "is coal!"

"Yes, and over there is where it rolled from. Quick, Silvah, we must give him all he can eat."

In a little while they were on their

way, going faster than ever. The meadows sped by like splashes of green and brown, the long lines of hills rose and fell and Silvah had to cling tightly in order not to be shaken off. Surely, at this rate, thought Brunsel, it will not be long to the end of the earth. But once more the charger stopped and at the coaxing and pleading could not make him go a step further, and alas, this time there was no coal in sight.

"It is too bad, master," said Silvah, jumping down from the horse's back, "for, unless you can think of something to feed him, we will never get to the end of the earth quickly, the farm will be lost and what will you do?"

"That is right," answered Brunsel,



Prudence Angelina Jane Such a Busy Maid Must Be

dropping the bridle and letting it slip out of his hand.

As soon as the charger felt the bridle about his feet, he started off in an entirely different direction and, although Brunsel leaned down and tried to get the bridle, he could not. The horse had gone but a short way when he came to a place where there flowed out of the earth a thick, black fluid, quite unlike anything Brunsel had ever seen before. Of this the beast drank eagerly.

"It is a good thing we are not all of one taste," said Silvah. "For myself, I prefer a drink of good milk or a bone."

A Mysterious Fluid. When the steed had finished he returned to the road, waited for Brunsel to adjust the bridle and in a moment was off again like the wind. Surely now, thought Brunsel, we shall soon get to the end of the earth. The charger crossed mountains so tall that Brunsel could not see the tops of them, flew over bridges high in the air; whirled around gorges so narrow and deep that Brunsel shut his eyes to avoid seeing them; and at last the charger, snorting and panting, paused on the edge of an immense sea of sand. Nothing else was in sight for miles and miles. Just then the sun faded out of the sky, the clouds became black, and shafts of fire darted here and there. The iron horse stopped suddenly, pricked up his ears and snorted loudly.

"Ah," exclaimed Silvah, recalling the words of the King, "here is the last food. We must be nearly to the end of the world."

In a few moments they were off on the last stretch, and presently they came to where the world fell into the ocean. Without leaving the saddle, Brunsel bent down and tore off the rock that was hanging over the edge. Then he turned the charger homeward.

The Return Home. Back they tore over the same road, this time more swiftly, and it lacked just one minute of the end of the fortnight when they dashed into the farmyard and encountered Okar looking the door to the stable, before going to the house for his dinner. He was not really bad at heart and, while Brunsel had been away, he had thought of the many good things Brunsel had done and had quite forgotten all the stupid ones, so he was glad to see his brother returned safe and sound. There was no doubt of the success of Brunsel's venture, for there was the rock fastened to his saddle. He welcomed him warmly and made ready to turn the farm over to him, a bit sadly, nevertheless, for he loved the charger, and was loath to leave it.

"Brother," he said, "I have done you an injustice. The farm belongs to you."

But Brunsel detained him. "Brother," he replied, "you have done me a great service. Do not talk about going. We will run the farm between us, and I will ask the King of the Mines if we may not keep the iron horse. Already I have thought of many ways in which he can make our work lighter. He can draw the water from the well, so we will not have to lift the heavy buckets; he can hoist the hay to the loft; he can cut and bundle the grain in the field; and, moreover, when we wish to travel, he will take us instantly wherever we wish."

"But will he not be difficult to care for?" asked Okar, looking at the strange beast with mingled doubt and curiosity.

"Not at all," replied Brunsel; "we have only to keep him well fed, and for his food we have the earth and the heavens to draw from."

"So be it," said Okar, the tears springing to his eyes at his brother's kindness. "You shall direct the farm and I will carry out your orders."

"And I," interjected Silvah, who had been nipping the heels of his master to make sure that he was not forgotten, "shall see that that scamp of a gardener's dog has dug up my bone while I have been away."

Copyright, 1923, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved. BETSY stood proudly on her new snowshoes and looked hopefully down the street. The clock in the tower half a mile away had just struck 10; and although most people might have thought that it only said, "Ten o'clock is here," to Betsy it said, "Ten o'clock is here."

For Betsy was going snowshoeing with her friend the Funny Man, and he had said he would come for her just after 10; and when the Funny Man said he would do something, it always happened just as he said. It was always better to be too early

than too late, and Betsy had been ready quite a while. She had put on her blue sweater and her knitted cap—that comes-down-over-your-ears, and her new moccasins and snowshoes, and there she was at the gate with Betsy Junior under her arm. Betsy Junior had no snowshoes; but she was dressed warmly, and had on her sweater and her knitted cap snugly over her ears; for what Betsy's mother thought good for Betsy, Betsy thought good for Betsy Junior. And where Betsy went, there Betsy Junior usually went also, even though she had to be carried.

The snowplow had cleared the road, and piled the snow on either side, so that it was like a wide white valley between mountains of snow, and, of

course, nobody would walk in the road on snowshoes, because there the snow wasn't deep enough to make it worth while. But it was deep enough for anything on the mountains, and the Funny Man, coming along beside the road, looked like a giant stepping from one snow-capped mountain peak to another.

The Funny Man's Greetings. "Good morning, Madam," said the Funny Man, making a bow to Betsy, whom he always treated very politely, and "Good morning, Miss," he added, shaking hands with Betsy Junior. "I hope the dear child is warmly enough dressed," said the Funny Man to Betsy, for he always treated Betsy Junior as if she were a real person.

"She's got on her sweater," said Betsy. "She said she wanted to come; and I said if she'd be a good child, and not make any trouble, I thought you wouldn't mind."

"Not a bit," said the Funny Man. "Only if she does make any trouble, she'll have to go home all by herself. But don't you think she'd be more comfortable if I put her in my pocket, with her head out so she can see the scenery?"

So the Funny Man put Betsy Junior comfortably in the big side pocket of his short thick coat, with her head sticking out so that she could enjoy the scenery, and they went up through Betsy's father's back yard and right over the stone wall, which nobody could have seen because of the snow, and across Farmer Jones' field. If it had been summer, Farmer Jones would have had something to say about that; but in winter he didn't mind at all, because there was nothing anybody could hurt by stepping on it.

Now the woods were about half a mile behind Betsy's father's back yard, if you went across the fields, and the useful thing about snowshoes is that you can walk right over a wire fence if the snow is deep enough. The big snowshoes of the Funny Man made a path in the snow, and Betsy's smaller snowshoes followed in the path there it was easiest going. Betsy Junior looked out of the Funny Man's pocket and smiled at the scenery, as she always smiled at everything, even when she was laid on her back and immediately went to sleep. And the track lengthened behind them over the fields and across the stone walls and across a frozen brook and into the woods.

"I wish there'd be a rabbit," said Betsy.

"So do I," said the Funny Man. "Perhaps they'll come if we call them."

"Let's try," said Betsy.

"Bunny!" called the Funny Man. "Oh, Bunny! Bunny! Bunny!" "Bunny! Bunny!" called Betsy. "Bunny! Bunny! Bunny!" called Betsy Junior. "Bunny! Bunny! Bunny! Bunny!" called the Funny Man. "Bunny want a cracker?" Bunny want a cracker? "Rabbits don't want crackers," said Betsy. "It's parrots that want crackers."

"So it is," said the Funny Man. "How forgetful of me!" Little rabbits, one and all. Please come hopping to our call. We won't hurt you if you do. We just want to look at you. We are waiting for you here. Bunny! Bunny! Please appear. "I see one!" cried Betsy. "He heard us! He heard us!"

An Obedient Gray Bunny. There was a small fir tree just ahead of them, its boughs heavy with snow, and under the fir tree, sure enough, a real bunny sat and looked with great interest at Betsy and the Funny Man. He was a gray bunny, plump and solemn, with fine long ears to pick him up by if you knew him well enough.

"I see him," said the Funny Man. "I hoped there would be more than one. I'm sure we called loud enough."

"Praps he's the only one there is," said Betsy. "I wish he'd hop about."

"He will if we wait long enough," said the Funny Man. "I wish he'd stand on his head."

"Rabbits don't stand on their heads," said Betsy.

"Not as a general thing," said the Funny Man. "But I'd like to see it done. And if he doesn't hop about pretty soon," added the Funny Man, "we'll have to hop about and start home or you will be late for luncheon. Hop about, Bunny, please hop about."

Then the rabbit, just as if he understood, hopped several times in one direction and several times in another direction; and then he turned completely around and hopped out of sight. But he didn't stand on his head.

Betsy and the Funny Man and Betsy Junior, smiling out of his pocket, turned about, too, and started back over the path they had made in the snow. It was like a little road of their own, winding under the trees and then out across the fields and over the brook and walls, and on either side of it, as far as you could see, the smooth white snow that nobody had stepped on. And once, when they were going over a wire fence, the Funny Man caught the toe of his snowshoe and stood on his head, just as he had wanted the rabbit to do. It was a big snowdrift. Betsy had to use both hands to pull and help the Funny Man out of it, and Betsy Junior got snow all down her neck.

And this is what the Funny Man told Betsy to tell her mother:

I met a rabbit in the wood. I said to him, 'Will you be good And come and play with me?'

"I thank you kindly, sir," he said. "But I must hurry home instead. Because it's time for tea."

RALPH BERGENBERG.

## Betsy Goes A-Snowshoeing

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## The Busy Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. Prudence Angelina Jane Such a Busy Maid Must Be.

Such a busy maid must be. Many tasks must find to do. For so large a family.

Buttercup and Rosaleen. Baby Ann and tiny Sue. Must be washed and put to bed. Helped to learn their lessons, too.

Tibby, sitting primly by. With a coat brush'd soft as silk. Every day he must be fed. Have his saucerful of milk.

Such a busy little maid! Yet one thing, is very plain. Fond and loving she can be—Prudence Angelina Jane.

## Keeping Pigeons as Pets

"UNCLE CHARLEY," exclaimed Francis, as he bounded into the house, "did you ever keep pigeons?"

"Yes, I have owned pigeons," "Pantalla!"

"Plenty of fantails." "And pouters?"

"Yes, and pouters, too." "And dragons?"

"See here, young man," said Uncle Charley, "you have been visiting the poultry show; I can see that plainly enough."

"Just came from there," was the response, "and I want some pigeons, only I don't know what kind."

"Ah," said his uncle reflectively, "are you sure you will take good care of them?"

"Of course."

"Very well," said his uncle, "but you must remember that pigeons need rather special attention. You could use the house you had for the hens, but you will have to remodel it a little, especially on the inside; and you will have to make a covered yard for the birds to fly in, because fancy pigeons are not permitted to roam about as they please."

"I will do that," replied the boy, eagerly, "but what must the house be like inside?"

Arranging Their House. "To begin with, you must clean out everything that is in the house now. Then you must make double nesting boxes and arrange them in tiers on one side of the room. The nests should be about 12 inches square, and there must be two of them side by side with a little shelf in front, because each pair of pigeons requires an apartment of this sort."

"That's wiser," Francis broke in. "Why must they have two?"

"Because the young pigeons or squabs stay in the nests four weeks before they start to fly much, and in the meantime two more eggs will be laid for the second nest."

"And does each pair of pigeons keep the same nests?"

"O, yes; once they have made a home and moved in, they are not easily turned out. You see, they are quite different from hens."

"I should say so. And how do the little pigeons eat, up there in the nests so long?"

"Just the way robins and flickers eat in their nests outside. The parent birds feed them."

"And I feed the parent birds, I suppose?"

"Naturally. You must have special rations for them, such as you can buy at the feed store. Largely wheat, Canada peas, buckwheat, and a little hemp seed. There must be plenty of water to drink, in a dish they cannot get into; and more water in an open pan, at frequent intervals, for a bath. Then there must be sand and salt as an addition to the dietary."

"That does not sound very difficult."

What King to Choose. "No, indeed, very little work is required to care for a few pigeons, but

they must be looked after regularly and their pens kept clean."

"And now," exclaimed the boy, "what kind shall I get?"

"It seems to me that you should decide that, but I should advise one of the more common kinds to begin with. Fantails are the best known of all fancy pigeons and among the best, being tame and friendly, as well as effective when their wide circular fans are spread. Most boys like pouters, because of their funny habit of inflating their crops until they look like great balls. They put out, especially when being looked at, and are decidedly amusing."

"How about tumbler?"

"Queer pigeons they are, flying high into the air and turning somersaults in the way down. They have certain disadvantages, though, and I cannot recommend them to a beginner. Now the Jacobins would be better, if you are looking for a pigeon which is rather out of the ordinary; yet not hard to manage. Its peculiar feature, and one of never failing interest, is a kind of hood formed of soft feathers which grow over the top of the head and down the neck, finally meeting in front to make what fanciers call the chain. If the hood and chain are good, only the beak and eyes will be seen, among this mass of silky feathers. There are several different colors as well as white and black among the Jacobins, all of them good to look upon."

"You spoke about keeping the pigeons in a flying yard," broke in the boy, "but, of course, carriers would have to be let out with their messages."

"There are some things for you to learn about the carriers," replied his uncle, "one of which is that they are not the pigeons which carry messages or which are used for racing."

"But what does the name mean, then?"

The Birds That Fly. "Nothing at all. As a matter of fact, it is a misnomer, if that word is not too big for you. The flying Homer has often been spoken of as the Carrier pigeon, but that expression was dropped long ago. The bird that bears that name now is purely an exhibition pigeon and could not make a long flight if it tried. They would not be good pets for you, I am sure."

"Well, what are the birds that do the flying?"

"Homers, my boy, and quite a different kind. Really, there are two kinds, those kept for the shows and those which are used for long flights, perhaps hundreds of miles. These strong-winged birds, which are spoken of as working Homers, are remarkably strong and brave. They have no odd or grotesque markings, but are well put together and friendly. You must understand that they will not carry messages to another place. They are trained from the start always to return home and, even when taken to a distant point, will fly back to their loft as fast as possible."

"I'll have to think it over," said Francis, "before I decide what kind to keep."

"That's wise," replied his uncle with a smile; "but, whatever pigeons you settle upon, you will be following a hobby which has amused boys and men alike thousands of years. For ancient writings show that pigeons were kept as pets way back in the days of the ancient Egyptians, as well as all down the centuries ever since. Keep that in mind, my boy, and let me know when you are ready to fix up that house. Perhaps I can give you some help."

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## Birds and Poets

## British Poets

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE reason is not far to seek why poets have found in the birds a constant and fruitful source of inspiration which has resulted in the apotheosis of these feathered friends of man. Under the magic influence of the poets' volatile imagination, birds have assumed natures and characteristics so exalted as to cause them to appear to be more like creatures of heaven than of earth. The freedom of the birds, the exuberance of their joy in existence, their supreme confidence that all is well, that no harm can befall, and their unflinching courage under what to mankind would seem to be impossible conditions, as well as their beauty of plumage, great variety of happy melody, and fascinating ways—all have combined to invite emotional and ecstatic expression from the most renowned poets. But who shall say that the subject has been overdone? For the hearing ear and the seeing eye, for him whose senses are responsive to her dearest moods, whose sympathies are at one with her innermost beauties, and for whom her deepest secrets are revealed, Nature holds a charm and a fascination quite hidden from the casual and unsympathetic observer.

The reward of this extraordinary appreciation of the birds on the part of the poets has apparently been ample, a fine exemplification of that teaching of the Nazarene, "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given." So that while in certain instances it may seem that the poet's flight has quite overreached even that of his mobile subject, we've not safely conclude that, perhaps, he has seen and heard that which is revealed only to the most intimate and constant friend? While it may seem extravagant to represent the poet's flight as "clapping its wings at heaven's gate," yet may we not recall the very human quality to reach that exalted demesne through the construction of a tower of Babel? And was not Jacob's dream ladder a means of direct communication between earth and heaven? Moreover, since the coming of the "air man," reaching far greater altitude than any bird has ever reached, it seems, after all, that the poet was not so extravagant in his characterization of the skylark's lofty flight.

The emotions of the stately poets of the earlier time, who apparently failed to be stirred by the qualities that in a later day called forth rapturous expressions from our greatest bards, Homer, Aeschylus, and Pindar dealt with the more human qualities of the birds, falling to see, or at least to regard in birds, the attributes which we most admire and best love; but rather, the night and majesty which make them useful symbols in literature.

Chaucer saw in the birds that which appealed to his poetic temperament. In the first lines of the Prologue we read:

When Zephirus eek with his sweet breath  
Enspired hath in every holt and heeth  
And smale fowles maken melodye

The father of English poetry witnessed the influence of spring in the hearts of the "smale fowles" that came under his observation; and, apparently, he was aware of the nocturnal habits of the nightingale which, like the mocking bird of America, sings throughout the hours of darkness.

While those English masters of bird melody, the skylark and nightingale, have received far more attention from the poets than any other birds, the linnet, the cuckoo, the dove, even the songless hawk have not been unrecognized. Pope in his "Essay on Man" inquires:

Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat?  
Loves of his own, and raptures swell his note.

Shenstone in "Valentine's Day" gives this fine picture of the linnet:

Perched on the cedar's topmost bough,  
And gay with gilded wings,  
Perchance the patron of his joy,  
Some artless linnet sings.

Tennyson seeing the irresistible impulse under which the linnet sings, exclaimed:

I do but sing because I must,  
And pipe but as the linnets sing!

To appreciate the numerous lines to the cuckoo, it is necessary to understand that the English representative of this family is quite another creature than the American varieties. The English bird is possessed of unquestioned vocal capabilities, while the latter, although having melodious notes quite agreeable to the ear, and not without a certain charm, is scarcely to be classified as a singer. Gray in the "Ode to the Spring" refers to the cuckoo:

The attic warbler pours her throat  
Responsive to the cuckoo's note.

John Logan wrote the most satisfactory poem to the cuckoo, since it more completely describes his attractive qualities, and at the same time pictures a keen appreciation of this bird of prophecy. Two verses are:

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,  
Thy sky is love, and thy song is joy,  
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,  
No winter in thy joy.

O, could I fly, I'd fly with thee!  
I'd make a joyful wing  
Our annual visit o'er the globe,  
Companions of the spring.

Shakespeare in a single line indicated his familiarity with the peculiar nesting habit of the cuckoo:

The cuckoo builds not for himself.

Like the American cowbird, the English cuckoo lays its eggs in another's nest.

Wordsworth in a delightful verse hints at the peculiar ventriloquial quality of the cuckoo's voice:

O blithe new-comer! I have heard  
I hear thee and rejoice.  
O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,  
Or but a wandering voice?

The English blackbird has by its marvellously rich, not inspired the pens of British poets to a degree quite incomprehensible to an American. The European blackbird is a master performer, while the American varieties, the redwing and grackle, are almost wholly lacking in musical utterance. Henley's tribute is one of the most compelling, quite fitting one with wonderment as to the quality of the song, which he finds so superior

to the truly famous performances of the skylark and nightingale:

The nightingale has a lyre of gold,  
The lark is a clarion call,  
And the blackbird plays but a boxwood flute.

But I love him the best of all.  
Perhaps the secret of Henley's keen penchant for this lyrical song is found in the likeness to a boxwood flute which suggests a mellow, reedy quality, nothing short of fascinating.

In a verse from Frederick Tennyson is prettily pictured the charming quality of this favorite songster:

How sweet the harmonies of the after-noon!  
The blackbird sings along the sunny breeze  
His ancient song of leaves and summer boom:

Rise! blithely of hayfields stream through  
Whispering trees;  
And birds of morning turn their bustling wings,  
And listen fondly while the blackbird sings.

It is, however, the skylark and nightingale that have inspired the fondest fancies of the English poets. Even the greatest of them, stately Milton, versatile Shakespeare, nature-awed Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, and the whole round have fallen under the spell; until, it may almost be said, that the English poet is to have written about these world-famed singers. The influence of these prima donnas of the bird chorus extended even beyond British confines, for Heine responded to the spell. In his "Book of Songs" he writes:

The nightingale appeared the first,  
And as her melody sang,  
The apple into blossom burst,  
To give the world a new spring.

What subtle influence over nature's moods did this German poet behold in the nightingale's song!

Keats was almost as extravagant. Where the nightingale doth sing  
Not a serenade, fringed thing,  
In nature there is nothing vainly.

Other British poets, however, found sadness and sorrow in these alluring strains. Matthew Arnold in "Philoemele" exclaims:

Hark! ah, the nightingale—  
Hark! from that moonlit cedar what a burst!  
What triumph! Hark!—what pain!

Coleridge denies the sadness of the nightingale's song:

"Most musical, most melancholy" bird!  
A melancholy bird! Oh! idle thought!  
In nature there is nothing vainly.

And he voices his own sentiment regarding the minstrel of the night:

'Tis the merry nightingale  
That crows, and hurries and precipitates  
With a quick warble his delicious notes,  
As he were fearful that an April night  
Should be too short for him to utter forth  
His love-chant and disburthen his full soul  
Of all its music.

Shakespeare pays compliment to the qualities of the nightingale's song in these words:

Will you have music? Hark, Apollo plays.  
And twenty caged nightingales do sing.  
Manifestly the Bard of Avon could not conceive of so numerous a chorus unless the performers were confined.

Of all British birds the skylark has been most popular with the poets. So great has been the volume of verse inspired by this modestly dressed little bird that one can but hint at a few.

The marvel of so frail a creature as this singer appears to be, mounting upward in great spirals, pouring out meanwhile its notes until it is but a speck in the sky; then, after winding widely in its upper course, winding down the aerial stairway to light again at your feet, whence it started its appalling journey, has called forth many poems of great merit. Wordsworth's "To a Skylark" ranks among the best:

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood:  
A privacy of glorious light is thine:  
Whence dost thou pour upon the world  
A flood

Of harmony, with instinct more divine;  
True of the wise who soar, but never roam;  
True to the kindred points of Heaven and

Shelley's enraptured ear called forth a famous poem, one verse of which is typical:

Better than all measures  
Of delightful song,  
Better than all treasures  
That in books are found,  
Thy skill to poet were, thou scorner of the ground!

Thompson says of the skylark, like Chaucer calling up the dawn:

Up springs the lark  
Shrill-voiced, and loud, the messenger of  
Ere yet the shadows fly, he mounted sings  
Above the dawning clouds, and from their  
Calls up the tuneful nations.

Shakespeare saw this lark in the same role:

Lo! here the gentle lark, weary of rest,  
From his moist cabinet mounts up of  
high,  
And wakes the morning, from whose silver  
breast  
The sun ariseth in his majesty.

Burns touches the finest chord of all:

O' speckless grief and dark despair;  
For pity's sake, sweet bird, be mair,  
Or my poor heart is broken!

For the skylark there is no counterpart in America, for American larks are not notably songful, and none has the ability to make such aerial journeying.

RAIL MEN IN INDIA  
SEEK NEW UNITYCentralized System Follows  
Disjointed Efforts

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The All-India Railwaymen's Union has recently been meeting at Lahore, the headquarters of the North Western Railway and also of some of the principal railwaymen's leaders. Mr. Miller, a dismissed guard, was in the chair, and bitterly complained that the International Labor Conference recommended 80 hours' work in India for certain branches of the Railway Department, a period that he considered far too long in view of the adverse climatic conditions prevailing. Mr. Miller went on to demand that the weekly hours should in no case exceed 48 for the outdoor and 32 for the ministerial staff.

C. F. Andrews, formerly a Y. M. C. A. worker, who has since thrown in his lot with the cause of Indian labor and has traveled most extensively in the endeavor to ameliorate the conditions of Indians in the Crown Colonies pointed out the deplorable lack of or-

ganization among railway workers. This, he said, had been made clear to him "during the last year's strikes in which he had been called on to help the men." The lack of organization had been the cause of untold suffering and had meant in addition an immense economic loss. Railwaymen were far too preoccupied with internal quarrels which, for instance, compelled Mr. Andrews to attend a conference at Bombay and a few days later another at Lahore, in each case traversing the same argumentative ground.

It is unfortunately true that the European, the Anglo-Indian, and the Indian railway workers rarely see alike, and that the two former classes, numerically the smaller, but holding the higher paid posts, rarely go on strike, and generally break the strikes.

One instance was given of the results of disunion. On the occasion of a strike the Railway Board have canceled the men's bonus, a procedure which Mr. Andrews said had prolonged every strike, imparted a sense of bitterness, and finally resulted in the intervention of the Secretary of State with the decision that the board's decision was wrong and that the gratuity must be restored.

Mr. Andrews claimed that had the men possessed the advantage of a standing central committee, this hardship need never have occurred. He urged the members of the Lahore conference, as he previously had the Bombay delegates, to elect plenipotentiaries who should elect a small, honest and reliable standing committee able as an all-India federation to meet the members of the railway board face to face and discuss grievances in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Andrews' pleading was successful and the Bombay and Lahore conferences have agreed to the formation of such a central committee with its headquarters at Delhi. The conference to elect the members of this committee is shortly to be held at Allahabad.

BANKRUPTCY ACT CONSIDERED  
WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Amendments governing the appointment and the number of trustees under the Canadian Bankruptcy Act will be sought by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Parliament. A conference on the act between the commercial, industrial and financial organizations was held recently. Proposed amendments, it is stated, will seek to limit the number of trustees appointed under the act, and also will require them to qualify in several additional respects.

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New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

These books, by the editor of the London Mercury, are a cause for wonder to all who have (like the writer of this article) essayed the role of critic, editorial writer, editor, or weekly commentator on the book of the week. Perhaps to others they will seem merely two volumes of uncommonly good essays about books. And of course that is just what they are, and should be. But the professional writer will see behind the many excellencies of the performance the problem that was presented and surmounted by Mr. Squire. This problem is suggested in a quotation from the review of Mr. Gosse's "Books on the Table":

When I had finished the book I sat down to reflect upon the limitations under which Mr. Gosse must work: to imagine what it must be like to write a weekly column and a half about literature with special reference to new books. I think I have some dim apprehension of the difficulties of doing the work well at all, and especially of doing it in such a manner that one's articles will be merely readable after breakfast, when the newspaper reader has exhausted the political, the sporting and (possibly) the financial pages, but that they shall still have some savour, some appearance of value, when they are reprinted in book form.

**Book-Reviewing Perishable**  
There is no other type of writing so perishable as book-reviewing, not even verse. Its life is literally but a day. The review is conceived in haste, lest its timeliness be lost, or a newer and more important book call for notice, and in haste yields place to other interests. Often this is as it should be. There is much bad reviewing. But often, too, it means the loss of really able and informative writing which, in the absence of permanent judgment, which only time can give, might do much toward forming and producing public taste for good literature. In the United States such men as Wilson Flett, John Mac, and Stuart P. Sherman are daily doing admirably written and trustworthy reviews which deserve more than the ephemeral fame of a day or a week. And in England Mr. Squire is one of the ablest and most consistent men habitually doing such work.

The essays included in these two volumes (they are very short critiques, usually only a page or two in length) have all previously appeared in the pages of some periodical. Those of "Books Reviewed" in the Observer, and those of "Essays at Large" in the Outlook and Land and Water. They are on a large variety of subjects, books both old and new, and exhibit a fair range of Mr. Squire's manner. They are serious and discriminating, like "Queen Victoria" or "Mr. de la Mare's Romance" or "Herman Melville"; they are humorously playful and captivating, like "A Metaphysical Pentateuch" (which has all the humor that Shaw left out of "Back to Methuselah," and much of the irony) or "On Knowing Authors"; or they are satirical, like "Delicate Details," and "Authors' Relics." Sometimes, even, they are deliciously whimsical in the manner of "Life at the Mermaid" and "The Lonely Author" and "On Being a Jonah."

**Of Uneven Interest and Merit**  
There are some of these papers in each of Mr. Squire's volumes. They are not all of even merit or interest; no one would expect this where there is so much variety. But they are

quite consistent in one possession—enthusiasm. Mr. Squire has a large share of the first requisite of good reviewing—enthusiastic inquiry. He likes to speculate, and the writer of this article is less noticeable, but his qualities are apparent. They are catholicity of taste, good judgment and straight thinking, and the ability to write a highly condensed but clear and pleasing style. Occasionally, one feels inclined to quarrel with him a little for too great compression of style. But that is scarcely generous when one remembers the function and circumstances under which these papers were written. Still, one does feel that the best of these volumes is "Books Reviewed," because in that Mr. Squire is dealing with concrete ideas and concrete expressions, is a secondary consideration, whereas in "Essays at Large" it is a case of "style is the man." Mr. Squire would be the first to protest that classification for himself.

These two quotations, taken at random from each book, will, I think, make my meaning clear and show Mr. Squire in his true light. The first is from "The Lonely Author" in "Essays at Large":

It certainly was beautiful. There was no traffic, and the few pedestrians slunk unobtrusively through the shadows. In the narrow streets the lamps lit up old timbered fronts, gables, and projecting upper stories. The river, with a moon above it, ran quietly under the old stone bridge, overhung by willows insubstantial in the moonlight. Here and there I had peeps of the towers of the cathedral, and at last I came upon the lawn around it whence its huge bulk, shadowed with buttresses and statuary, rose ghostly to the sky. But passing under an archway, I came upon a wide enclosed place of shining grass surrounded with long Georgian houses, faintly porticoed and trellised. Through the lit yellow blinds of their upper windows came, as I walked, sounds of one music succeeding another, a piano, a violin, a voice.

And this from "Mr. de la Mare's Romance" in the companion volume:

The book is a close tissue of lovely images and perfect phrases. Every page is crowded, so crowded that it can be read only slowly if the mind's eye will see everything that is presented to it and the heart receive every quiet message. But in all this elaboration and complication of picture and language, thought, and feeling, there is no anything false or faked, not a word that is dishonest, or that strikes one as having been put in for effect. The major elements in our landscape are shown with surpassing

with the Prince of Wales, to the trial of Warren Hastings, which he attempted to listen to the eloquence of Burke, to the threatened Napoleonic invasion of England, are often merely the comments of others, which three light for him upon the situation. Constantly, however, by any conclusions of his own. While nothing escapes him, and almost everything interests him, from the most important of Nelson's naval victories to the incomes and bequests, great or small, of his friends and acquaintances—will appear to have had a peculiar attraction for him, and he gives Horace Walpole's (Lord Oxford) in full with much comment. It is evident that his diary is the outcome of his perfectly ordered, systematized way of living. That it might serve to entertain future generations never occurred to him. Constantly, therefore, the reader no sooner finds himself in the presence of some personage or incident of importance than the scene is shifted. Nevertheless, the glimpse, however brief, has been his, and it behooves him to be grateful.

For not every day, indeed every century, are diaries found giving so truly reliable, first-hand evidence of such great ones of the earth as Nelson, Napoleon, Burns, Boswell, Horace

Walpole, Turner, Lawrence, and Hoppner, to mention but a few. If there was some truth in the gibe that the diarist was "Warwick, the Kingmaker," where the elections and favours of the Royal Academy were concerned—it is interesting to observe that George III laid much emphasis on the Royal and insisted upon having an active finger in the pie—Farington's power and prestige evidently made him no enemies.

**He Advised the Great**  
While the artists of the day constantly fell out with each other, they were their custom to consult him in their public and private affairs. He advised Turner as to his home and expenditure, with fatherly concern—Turner, who at that date was earning the princely sum of 5s. for a single lesson in painting—frequently made rough places smooth for Hoppner, and acted, with complete success, the part of frank and friendly critic to the most vain and sensitive among them.

Burke figures largely in these pages, as do Fox and Pitt. The cold, clear atmosphere, in which these giants of the eighteenth century come and go, reveals characteristics, and the attitude of their countrymen toward them, which may be found as valuable as many a full-dress portrait. The description of the meeting of Burke and Mirabeau, perhaps the two greatest political intellects of the century, possessing in their horror of revolutionary methods, much in common, is highly interesting. "Mirabeau could speak little English, Burke, French imperfectly. Yet these celebrated men argued with as much earnestness and continuation as if they had been speaking a language common to both. Mirabeau was astonished at the eloquence and force with which Burke expressed his meaning though he could only do it by unifying words of different languages."

Admirably edited, and containing a number of excellent illustrations, the first volume of Farington's Diary is among the most important and, by reason of its century-long, undreamt-of incarceration, certainly among the most interesting events to be recorded in the history of the world of letters.

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German-speaking Switzerland claims to have found a new and novel novelist in the person of Hugo Marti. It is said that his "The Church of the Seven Miracles" is the best piece of fiction to have come out of Switzerland since Gottfried Keller wrote his "Seven Legends."

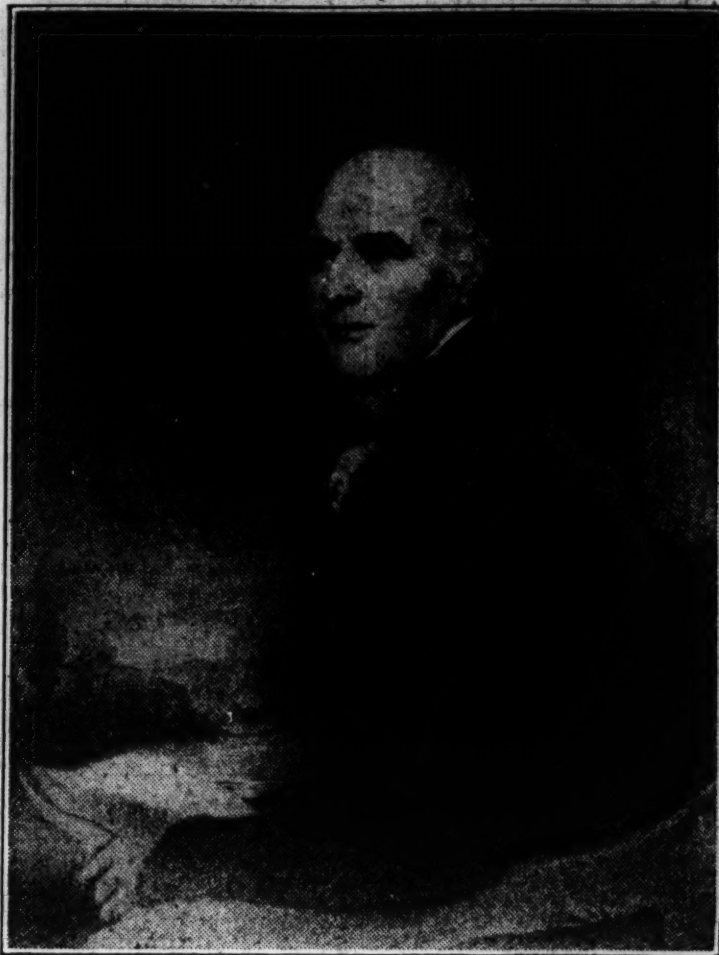
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ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

## Dr. Johnson Is Interviewed

**The New Boswell**  
By R. M. Freeman.  
London: John Lane Co. 6s. net.

Mr. Freeman is an amusing mimic and satirist, a character painter with the gift of sympathetic understanding, but he is yet more. He is a new type of historian. In the present volume, he vividly depicts the great Dr. Samuel Johnson,



Joseph Farington, After a Portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence

his biographer Boswell, and his little coterie of notable eighteenth-century friends in a way which makes us feel that we are improving our acquaintance with them and their period. He assumes the hypothesis that in Farington Dr. Johnson and his intimates—nowise changed themselves from the days of Bolt Court and the Mitre Tavern—are fully at concert with modern conditions and happenings, even to sharing in their experience. And then he proceeds to tell us, not directly, but by means of James Boswell, exactly how Johnson feels and talks on one page we may find "the Great Cham" conversing with Napoleon, Shakespeare, or even with Socrates, on Infant Welfare Centers, on Prize-Fighting, or on the writings of Mrs. Asquith. We may see him harried by Income Tax Commissioners, his like other mortals, a clamorous victim in the hands of the invisible tyrant presiding at the telephone exchange. This is all delightfully funny; it is also a literary achievement worthy of the age which brought to light the theory of relativity, and melted the supposed barriers of time and space.

Mr. Freeman gives us glimpses of the simple, kindly heart of Boswell's hero, but he also shows us his prejudices; and Scotland, of course, comes in for many a gibe. As to the game of golf, once purely a Scotch pastime, here is what Johnson thinks of it: "Sir, it is the quintessence of the absurd, alike in the futility of its ends, the fatuity of its methods, and the grotesque inadequacy of its implements. Never, I believe, Sir, was so great a business made of employing so many inefficient tools to compass so worthless a purpose."

In closing this book we would say Mr. Freeman the compliment of acting Goldsmith to his Johnson, in the words with which he makes these two Olympians close an argument:

"Goldsmith: 'Upon my soul, Sir, I believe there is something in what you say, after all.'"

"Johnson: 'Sir, if there had not been, I would not have said it.'"

Photograph © A. M. Houghton

Three Short Fiction Reviews

**A Room With a View**, by E. M. Forster. New York: A. A. Knopf. \$2. The room was in an English-haunted pen in Florence; the view was across the Arno to the distant Apennines. The occupant of the room was Lucy Honeychurch, a young person much less absurd and much more conventional than her name. At least, she tried to be conventional, and to see Florence in true tourist style in the company of a demure chaperone. But that entrancing view and acquaintance with an interestingly ingenious young man, named George, and with his preposterously blunt and kindly father, wrought havoc with Lucy's Victorian outlook. The middle three of these entangle themselves and others in it, smoothed out months later in England. A most engaging, witty tale with charming bits of description.

**Picture Frames**, by Thyrza Samter Winslow. New York: A. A. Knopf. \$2.50. There are no persons with inscrutable smiles or baffling expression in this book. Whether the picture frames seem to be near-kill, a premium with oatmeal, or the view of Mamie Carpenter, or quaintly-carved old rosewood, such as that of Grandmama, in each a canvas flap is lifted, revealing the busily running thoughts of the character. It is a skillful portrait of a wide variety of types, done with a diverting and droll humor.

**The Shining Road**, by Bernice Brown. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2. Bernice Brown emerges from the ranks of the short-story magazine writers with her first novel. As a matter of fact, she is still hampered by the short story structure, each chapter in the present book being a complete dramatic episode, "ending happily." The perpetual rescuing of the young hero prevents the plot from measuring up to the promise of the atmosphere and the character-drawing.

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## The Extremes in American Verse

**Finders: More Poems in American**  
By John V. A. Weaver. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

Thirteen years have flown since the birth of what is known in America as the new poetry. It was in 1915 that Vachel Lindsay, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters and others appeared definitely upon the horizon of American poetry. An age of experiment was begun. Old forms and phrases were thrown to the winds, and new paths were out through the wilderness. It is a peculiar fact that the new poets who blazed their way into fame then are still the leading poets of the country, although hardly a year passes without the arrival of a new name, a new force that adds to the momentum already gathered. Edna Millay is a notable example, while Edwin Arlington Robinson grows steadily.

During the past year, there have been a number of really worthwhile volumes of poetry. It has been a good poetry year, but not a great one. Only a few names stand out above the rest: Sandburg, Cale Young Rice, Herbert S. Gorman. With the exception of the books by these three poets, it has been a slightly disappointing period. Nearly all of the poets to whom Americans pinned their faith failed them and the best work came from the very youngest poets. Fortunately, 1923 promises something better. This is prophesied upon the strength of four new books—books which bridge the two extremes of conservatism and radicalism.

Erskine's "Collected Poems"

First and best, there is John Erskine's "Collected Poems." The poems have been selected from two previous volumes, with a number of new unpublished verses. The author is professor of English in Columbia University. This fact explains the scholarly, analytical manner in which the majority of the poems are written. Technique, thought, finish, they are all qualities which Prof. Erskine has mastered. Yet there is one thing lacking; spontaneity. There is no fire, no spirit of genius. In Mr. Weaver's book, we come upon an entirely different sort of thing. Here is a young man who has hit upon the novel idea of writing emotional poetry in the everyday American lan-

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## What the World Reads

JOHANNES V. JENSEN, whose "Long Journey" has just been published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, was energetically celebrated in his native Denmark on the occasion of his birthday in January. The leading Danish intellectuals and literatures brought out a book, entitled "Greetings to Johannes V. Jensen." It contained tributes such as can only make the most seasoned genius blush. Of course, the Scandinavians were all represented. Herbert Wright, professor of English at the University of Wales, was one of the most enthusiastic foreign champions. He stated that the only objection he had had to Mr. Jensen up to the present was that, despite his splendid courage and exquisite daring, he had never managed to have his works made accessible to English readers; and that now that this had been done, he found his future one of the most gratifying sources of hope to the twentieth century. The translation of the first two volumes of "The Long Journey" is to be followed shortly by that of the remaining four volumes.

John Bojer will arrive in the United States early in September to deliver a series of lectures. He writes in this connection: "But I shall speak in Norwegian, not in English. One Maeterlinck is enough." A number of Bojer's short stories are to be brought out by Doubleday, Page, while The Century Company has taken over from Moffat, Yard the rights to his novels.

Ibsen is being translated into Czechoslovakian. "Brand" has already been prepared for the National Theater at Prague.

Henri de Braekeler, born at Antwerp, in 1840, and known wherever art is studied for his paintings entitled "The Frugal Mother" and "The Man in the Chair," has thus far never been written about, other than in a casual magazine of a popular nature. Gustave Van Zype, at the mention of whose name students of painting in Belgium made deferential and attentive, has now written a critical study of de Braekeler (Brussels: La Librairie Van Oest) which, apart from

interpreting the message of its hero, who acquired the sobriquet of "The Taciturn," is invaluable as criterion, as a model, to be followed in studies of this nature. The volume is richly illustrated.

Thomas Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree" has been done into Swedish by August Brunius. In itself this is unimportant; the Swedes have had their eyes on Hardy ever since the Nobel Institute was first reprimanded for not awarding Hardy the Nobel Prize. What is significant is this: the book has been frigidly received in Sweden. The critics claim that, try as he may, "Hardy cannot slough off his real personality. He tries to give the impression of a very atmosphere, of a Jan Steen or a Van Ostade; he cannot do it. He tries to rise to Shakespearean grace; he cannot do it. And when he has the young bride's meditations accompanied by the song of the nightingale, at the close, he is merely imitating Shakespeare." One has somehow the feeling that the most of this is going to be news to the poet who caused the English to speak of a certain section of the United Kingdom as "the Hardy country."

The Belgians are celebrating Adolph Hardy as "the poet of the Ardennes." His "Route enchantée," his "Emaux Wallons," and his "Ardenne heroïque" give, there is no doubt, sufficient ground for the title. Mézières will live as long as the memories of the war last—and as long as Mr. Hardy's poems and tales in prose that take their cue from the woes of that capital remain a part of printed literature.

Dr. Karl Mantzius of the Royal Theatre, in Copenhagen, left the manuscript of a work, a life work, on the theatre of the nineteenth century. This has been published now for months, in Danish, and now translated into Swedish. Here is a real chance for an alert publisher. Dr. Mantzius was what it is tremendously difficult to produce in the United States, a great actor, and a reliable scholar. He begins his volume with a discussion of Talma in France, Kemble in England, and Goethe's Weimar theatre in Germany. His next

group is Kean, Devrient, Mounet-Sully, and the Helberg in the North. Later we come to Ristori, Rossi, Salvini, and Duse. Were it only a book about stages and theatrical people, it would not be recommended here, even if Karl Mantzius did write it: it is recommended because of the sensible and illuminating observations found in it regarding dramatic literature in general, and its influence on the development of a national spirit. Its anecdotes, its illustrations, its wit, its satire, might all be eliminated and still it would remain a precious book for students of acted poetry.

It will be recalled that Victor Hugo, in his dissertation on Shakespeare, contends that one of the basic characteristics of genius is imperfection. J. Barbey d'Aurevilly has manifestly not overlooked this thesis in his "Victor Hugo" (Paris: Crès). He claims that Victor Hugo sculls about in verse like a fish in water, admires his "Orientales," his "Légendes," but almost nothing else. For his "Contemplations" he has no good word to say; he finds Hugo's taste bad, his faults numerous, his epic structure rickety. And yet Victor Hugo wrote "Travailleurs de la Mer!"

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## THE HOME FORUM

## De Quincey's Eventful Solitude

I have passed more of my life in absolute and unmitigated solitude, voluntarily, and for intellectual purposes, than any person of my age whom I ever met with, heard of, or read about. When he wrote these words, Thomas De Quincey was unacquainted with the life and writings of the great American solitaries, Nathaniel Hawthorne, whom he later came greatly to admire, and it is not likely that he ever heard of the hermit of Walden Pond. Reading everything as he did, however, he must have known Zimmermann's immensely popular book, "On Solitude," which everybody was reading, both in Europe and in England, in the first years of the last century—a book in which the philosophy and history of voluntary seclusion from the world is treated with true Teutonic thoroughness and detail. All the recluses of history, from the ascetics of the Thebaid down to Rousseau, are ranged before us in Zimmermann's tome. But even with this book on everybody's study table De Quincey could assert that he was the most indefatigable hermit of all. There is evidence that this was no empty boast.

His solitude, of course, was populous with books. In view of his enormous reading we may well remember Emerson's remark that a great scholar cannot be really alone, because he is less an individual than a society. De Quincey's encyclopedic learning made him free of the best society of all the ages. In London he turned away from Lamb's famous Wednesday nights where he might have met Hazlitt and Hunt and Hood, Novello, and Coleridge and Bernard Barton. During his years at the Lakes he kept away from Wordsworth and Southey and Lloyd. At Edinburgh he gave up the society of Dr. Chalmers, Sir William Hamilton, and Christopher North. And all this to be with his own thoughts, to ramble up and down the ages, to listen to the colloquies between Plato and Bishop Berkeley, between Socrates and Dr. Johnson, that went on endlessly in his full-fledged imagination. What was the charm to him of even Mrs. Currie's dinner table, where the best wits of Edinburgh were long to see and to hear him, in comparison with the society of ancient and modern that crowded his waking thoughts and his dreams? More truly than most men he could have quoted concerning himself Cicero's hackneyed words, saying that he was "never less alone than when alone."

Yet it cannot be denied that De Quincey paid a high price for his immunity from human contacts. He abstained from the best society of England and Scotland in his time. Passionately fond of long walks as he was, he felt obliged to walk mostly at night in order to escape observation. Wherever he might be living, he always took elaborate care to con-

ceal his real address from friends and acquaintances, sometimes even from his family, fearing that otherwise he might be traced and disturbed in the midst of his labors. While he was living in Edinburgh, Christopher North, the best friend he had in the city, said that he had seen him only four times in six years. To balance this story, however, there is another to the effect that De Quincey once went to pay an evening call on Christopher and stayed for a little more than a year.

During his thirty years in Edinburgh De Quincey was constantly "fitting" from place to place. This was not so much due to his inveterate dislike of being traced as to the astonishing swiftness with which he "snowed up" whatever rooms he might be in with books and papers. When, in any given set of chambers, his books had reached the ceiling along all four walls, when his notes and manuscripts had reached a certain height on his desk and chairs and bed and floor—when, in short, it was quite impossible for him to find anything he wanted or even to move about, it was his habit to solve the whole difficulty simply and at once by locking up those rooms with all their contents, giving the key to the landlady with strict injunctions to touch nothing, and then to move into fresh lodgings, there to begin the process over again. He carried this practice so far that at one time he was paying rent for four sets of rooms in Edinburgh besides the cottage at Lasswade, only seven miles from the city, where his three daughters lived.

One result of this habit was that when Ticknor and Fields of Boston were bringing out, in 1851, the first collected edition of De Quincey's writings, it was found almost impossible to gather his various manuscripts together. Long arrears of rent had to be paid to various landladies, and in some cases even litigation had to be threatened before his literary wars were restored.

Many other peculiarities of this abstract scholar are to be attributed to the fact that he lived almost entirely alone. He was a fond parent to his children, but he seems to have written to them infrequently, for the reason, according to his statement, that he could never remember where he had put the envelopes. In a letter to his elder daughter, then living in Ireland, he tells her with great glee that he has just discovered "a whole mine" of envelopes beneath a pile of manuscript, and that he intends to write to her every day until the vein is exhausted.

The picture of De Quincey's home life at Lasswade, as given in his younger daughter's Memoir of him, is full of charm and humor. One sees the three well-grown daughters wedged in somehow among the ever-growing piles of manuscript, and the little man—he was scarcely five feet high and never looked anything but a boy—bending over his books beside the candle, and very close to the candle. The daughters look as though any one of them might be his mother, and all three of them feel and act as though they were. One of them looks up from her knitting and says quietly, "Father, your foot is on the cat." This matter is rectified and the little man goes on with his reading. In a few moments another daughter looks up and says just as quietly as the first, "Father, you haven't changed your boots since you took them on through the mud this afternoon." He looks at his boots with mild surprise, says "Why bless me, so I haven't," and then reads again. The clock ticks off a few minutes more and then the third daughter looks up and says, "Father, your hair is on fire again." O. S.

## Getting Ready

We were "getting ready to go out," and surely it is odd that the process should take so long. You would think that to seize a hat (if so much as a hat) and fly to the garden-door could be done in a stroke; what more was there to do? But somehow there were delays and impediments. Between the foot of the stairs and the first landing, for instance, one might drop into a chasm of forgetfulness; one's purpose would suddenly vanish, melting away at the sight of those splendid stuffed herons, for the thousandth time, where they stood throwing out their great heads so nobly over their nest. There were four or five young ones in the nest, and there was a sea-green egg unhatched—not very true to nature perhaps, on the whole, for the nest lay upon the bare ground, and there was no attempt at scenery save for the sky, and white clouds that were painted on the back of the case. . . . And then the nest case above them, the strutting egrets and the owls in their hollow trunk—and I have tumbled out into space and am lost, contemplating the owls, when a voice, calling, reminds me of my purpose and projects me forward on my way to the nursery.

It does take a long time to get ready. Half way down the passage there is a step, edged with shining brass; one takes a run at it, one jumps, crashing upon the lower level; the impetus carries one past the nursery door, to the window at the end of the passage. But no loitering now; back to the nursery—and I believe I have not happened to mention the peculiarity of the nursery door, this one of its five. It was double, a door within a door, and between the two there was a narrow dark space, just big enough to contain me when there were shut. Stand in the space and shut both the doors, and you are immured in a black cell; for anyone entering or leaving the nursery unsuspectingly it is a fearful shock to come upon you there, crouching for a spring. It might be worth while to wait there a minute, very quietly, in case the nursery-maid should come blundering in with a tray of crockery; she gives a yelp and all but drops the tray, as you spring up in her path. But forward, forward. "Must I change my shoes? why need I?" It appears that I am not

rightly shod for messing about in the garden. Isn't it unbelievable how the superstition of changing, of substituting something else for what you have on at the moment, clings to the people about you? They cannot leave well alone; and now it means having to thump my way up the steep wooden stairs to the Eleven-sided Room, after these shoes. But in the happy light of morning the Eleven-sided Room, as I have said, is a place of drowsy charm and interest. The strange recesses and cupboards may be safely

explored; and as for the wall-paper of nursery rhymes, Mistress Mary and Little Bo-peep and the rest of them in endless repetition, really I think I could follow them all round the given walls, reading each of the legends a hundred times over. "With cockle-shells and silver bells"—start from the corner where the big card hangs (a card headed "Morning Hymn, by John Keble"—which was faintly remarkable to me, for Keble was a neighboring farmer, and it was difficult to think of him as the author of

"New every morning")—start from this corner, I say, and count how many times you can find the rhyme of Mistress Mary repeated in the pattern of the paper. You will less count before long, I assure you; but no matter, here is the door of the old alcove above the wooden stairs, a door with a square pane of glass in it, through which you may boldly peer at this time of day. But really, these intolerable shoes—dreadfully one faces the question at last—Percy Lubbock, in "Earlham."



Washington Medallion Carved in Wood by Samuel McIntire

## Sunset on Mt. Rigi

It had been raining for nearly a week in that mist-enveloping fashion of mountain valleys. We had eagerly, hopefully waited and watched for a glimpse of those wonderful mountains reported as engirting that Alpine valley and lake. Almost we were tempted to wonder whether, after all, there were mountains, piled high, range on range behind that strip of a city with its red roofs nestled against the green of the misty hills.

Slowly, as if drawn by invisible hands above, that queer little tram went upward on its ladder, straight into the clouds. All of our world was snuffed out and we were enveloped in a cloud-world. "So dense was the cloud enveloping each of the occupants of that little tram that no one could discover that his fellow adventurer was equally enshrouded."

Suddenly we were startled from our cloud-dreams by a low, soft prelude of color, a shimmering rose-light, suffusing the mist-vell all about us, and we emerged into a world of azure and gold. Above us a blue canopy, shot over with ribbons of fire-red, yellow, and green; at the horizon stretched range on range of snow-capped mountains reflecting all the pageantry of color in the heavens; beneath us an ocean of cherub faces, their baby cheeks of softest down kissed rosy-red by the parting sun.

We scarcely noted the cessation of motion as our little tram reached its moorings, and we stepped upon that lonely island in the clouds, so absorbed were we in watching that gorgeous canvas, horizon-encompassing, change from one daring combination of form and color to another, as with ing now; back to the nursery—and I believe I have not happened to mention the peculiarity of the nursery door, this one of its five. It was double, a door within a door, and between the two there was a narrow dark space, just big enough to contain me when there were shut. Stand in the space and shut both the doors, and you are immured in a black cell; for anyone entering or leaving the nursery unsuspectingly it is a fearful shock to come upon you there, crouching for a spring. It might be worth while to wait there a minute, very quietly, in case the nursery-maid should come blundering in with a tray of crockery; she gives a yelp and all but drops the tray, as you spring up in her path. But forward, forward. "Must I change my shoes? why need I?" It appears that I am not

According to contrasting tones, a symphony of beauty, joy, and peace, with a music all its own, reverberating from loftiest peak to tiniest pinnacle of crystal. Then the brilliancy faded into gray and purple depths; again and again breaking forth in aftermaths of harmony, lingering on each purple gray peak in the faintest of rose-tones, growing more exquisitely beautiful with each changing rhythm, till at last hushed in the silence of the snow-locked fastnesses. From far below was borne to us through the soft gray clouds at our feet the musical tinkle of cowbells, making melody on the evening air, as the placid cattle wandered beside the mountain brook. So far remote those earth sounds seemed that they might indeed have been the echoes in memory's chambers of that symphony of beauty and grandeur but just closed on our "forgotten hills" above the clouds. And as the stars twinkled into the afterglow above us, one by one, that wonderful nature poem of the Psalmist came to us:

"The heavens declare the glory of God; And the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, And night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language, Where their voice is not heard."

## A Silver Ship

The ship was cased in silver. That had happened in the night. Yesterday afternoon it had been very cold and the wind had come ruffling across the sea, furling the gray water, "making cats' skins out of it," the boy . . . had said.

Now there was no wind—not the whisper of a breath. The ship was cased in silver ice over every part of it, silver spars and masts and boats and ropes, and the boards, although the men had sawdusted them, slipped away from you.

A silver ship sailing upon a painted sea. No "painted" is too mundane a word—the sea, mothered of pearl, glass, a vast mirror of color that quivered with hidden light as you looked at it. Nothing moved; the silence vailed us in. And you could have walked from horizon to horizon across that mother of pearl translucent floor.—Hugh Walpole, in *The Bookman* (New York).

## Liberty

Have you not seen the nightingale? A pigeon cooped into a cage? And heard her tell her wretched tale. In that her narrow hermitage? Even then her charming melody doth prove That all her bars are trees, her cage a grove.

—Sir Robert l'Estrange, 16th Century.

## Samuel McIntire's Craft

SAMUEL MCINTIRE was a genius of colonial days who never received the full measure of fame granted to most of our early craftsmen. Shem Drowne, who made the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall, lives in Hawthorne's story, "Drowne's Wooden Image"; Paul Revere, the silver and copper smith, is the hero of every schoolbook; and Charles Bulfinch had influential friends, and a devoted daughter who cherished every word he said. Samuel McIntire, architect and woodcarver, was as genuinely an artist as any of these; but there has been no historian to rescue the details of his story from the annals of Salem and to weave the glamour of romance about them.

Romance enough there must have been, for McIntire lived in the days when Salem was attaining its maritime prestige, and with the return of every vessel there were tales of new lands discovered, new fortunes made, and wanderings over uncharted seas. The streets about the wharves were like an eastern bazaar, with monkeys and old ivory and jade in the shop windows, and the warehouses bursting with silks and spices.

This glory of Salem, the McIntires reflected in their building, for they were a family of master workmen. It would be worth the romance's art to describe the five of them, laboring together on the mansion of some rich sea king, the youthful Samuel inspiring all with his genius, and making every part beautiful, so that they left in the city a wealth of architectural detail.

But McIntire was more than an artist. He was a true patriot, and when Salem renamed her common in honor of Washington, he was chosen to adorn its gates. Over the principal entrance he placed a profile medallion carved in wood, so delicate in workmanship, so benign and yet so elusive in expression, that one can look again and again with increasing satisfaction. For more than fifty years it remained over the common gate.

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## The Significant Present

A genuine love of your own time is the recognition of what you meet in it of those best moments which crave to be made accessible even for the remotest of ages following. To immortalize any given moment, however, is to take it out of the temporary and somehow to find a language for it so general in its appeal that hereafter it may preserve in its own significance the trivial circumstance from which it first arose.—John Brinkne.

## Children of Israel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL Bible students are familiar with the history of the children of Israel, including their journeying in the wilderness. Their trials were many; and even after the most convincing proofs of God's power and care, in providing food, drink, and raiment for them, they still doubted, he murmured. Many times they would have been ready to turn back to the bondage of Egypt, but for the courage, steadfastness, and strength of Moses, their God-appointed leader. We of the twentieth century are in a similar place to that which they passed through—the wilderness of mortal beliefs, with the same human experiences. We doubt, we murmur, we fear; and we would fail, but for the precious promises of the Bible, with its messages of comfort, good cheer, encouragement, and healing, and the revelation of Truth that has come to this age through Christian Science.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this definition of "Children of Israel" (p. 533): "The representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science; some of the ideas of God behead as men, casting out error and healing the sick; Christ's offspring." The passage from Egypt to the promised land is but the passage from the darkness of materiality to the discernment of the light of spirituality—a passage which must be made by each individual at some time and in some way; there is no escaping it. The time of journeying in the wilderness will be of short or of long duration according to individual progress in the gaining of a knowledge of one's true self as an idea of God.

So long have we thought of man as material that we find ourselves more or less reluctant to part with this false concept, preferring to linger in the wilderness, until, perhaps, we are stirred by suffering to relinquish our old beliefs about man. Once having found man's right and true relationship with God, however, we gently emerge from the beliefs of matter, with all their limitations and hardships, and come into possession of our real inheritance as ideas of God. The change from the material to the spiritual may not be a speedy one; and to bring it about requires much perseverance and courage. Many on this journey are prone to become discouraged because they do not see immediate results, perhaps "outlining these. Instead, when one's object is sincerely and truly to desire righteousness, "all these things shall be added," as promised by Jesus, to those who seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

Gratitude for each and every manifestation of God's love and care for us, for each victory over self and sense, and the recognition and declaration of the truth of spiritual being, will silence the temptation to be discouraged or weary, and will sustain and strengthen. Like the Shunammite woman, we can learn to reply, "It is well," knowing that in reality, all is well; that God's kingdom is here.

## Virginia Robins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw some green shoots peeping Under my sill today— I saw a red-breast robin. Spring is on the way! Winter winds are bitter But they do not stay. When you see a robin on a tree Spring is on the way! It is surely coming Though there be delay— When the red-breast robin comes Spring is on the way! Annie Adams.

## Catin Time

In the dainty loveliness of the earliest spring bourgeoisie, nature displays her ability to encompass great beauty in little packages. Take the alder catkin, waving above the tumbling brook. Looked at from a short distance, the pale yellow tassels, waving stiffly at the tip of a bare black twig, in rather colorless and straggly; seeming a travesty of Celia Thaxter's joyous lines:

"The alder by the river Shakes out her powdery curls."

But gather a catkin to start your bouquet, and study it closely. The colors are lovely—yellow-green, canary-yellow, flecks of brown and straps of red—a mixture of autumn's own gay colors. It is as though Nature gives this early spring blossom the brilliant touches she will use later in splashing the woodlands. Perhaps she gives them to the alder in the spring because she withholds them in the fall? The effect is very pleasing; no wonder a certain nature-lover included them in a poem of the things she found "Just Right."

One of the prettiest catkins of the wood is the poplar's. It drips numerous tassels threads of spun gold with knots of bright red at the end. Then there are the necklaces of green beads that will later scatter their fine down over road and stream, until the walk looks as though a snowstorm had refused to melt.

Of course, the most popular catkin of them all is the pussy willow, whether it is a silvery bud peeping out of its varnished brown jacket, or, having outgrown its case, in a fuzzy white knot on the brown twig. Perhaps its third and last stage is the loveliest of all, for, says Parson Wilbur, "Then saffron swarms swing off from all the willows So plump they look like yaller caterpillars."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1923

## EDITORIALS

ALTHOUGH the legislatures of South Carolina and Tennessee have refused to pass bills this year under which medical examinations before marriages would have been made compulsory, and last November a measure having a similar purpose was rejected by popular vote in Oregon, the fact that bills for legislation of this nature have been announced or are pending in the states of California, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington indicates that a widespread effort is being made to secure such legislation in America. It will be remembered that Wisconsin at the present time has such a law upon the statute books. Moreover, there is pending in that State a bill to extend the scope of its jurisdiction. There is also, by the way, another bill pending to repeal the present law. Now, what is the sentiment in Wisconsin among those who should be able to speak with authority concerning its utility? From an unexpected source unequivocal disapproval of the present law, as well as opposition to the proposed amendment extending its scope, has been expressed.

This source is the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, which recently, without a single voice being raised in protest and without a single dissenting vote, recommended that the passage of the proposed amendment extending the scope of the present law be opposed. This, notwithstanding the fact that the physicians who thus registered their protest were the very men who would profit financially by the law, should it be passed.

In connection with the action thus taken by this society, Dr. J. J. Seelman, chairman of its committee on legislation, issued a statement, which, as reproduced in *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, left no doubt that he intended to drive home his points without reservation. For example, he said, "None know better than the medical men who conduct the examinations under the eugenic law that this law is largely a farce and serves no useful purpose." And yet a campaign is being waged in Wisconsin for an extension of control to the medical men along this line!

The arguments against the advisability of the passage of such bills are manifold in number and character. For example, the eugenic theory is not in the least degree absolute; this fact is quite generally recognized. Then, such laws are offensive to the best classes of people, and they would put unnecessary power into the hands of the physicians. Moreover, they could probably never be enforced, because of the ease with which people could evade them by crossing state lines or by bribery. An additional objection is to be found in the fact that a bill of this nature is really absurd by reason of the exaggerated efficiency which it impliedly attributes to medical examinations. In reality every such law is simply a further effort to deprive man of his inherent birthright of liberty by fastening upon him additional shackles of medical domination.

It is significant, and reassuring, no doubt, that the popular tendency, whenever mention is made of the "Ford plan," is to make a mental application of it industrially, rather than otherwise. Thought does not revert immediately either to the great manufacturing plant in Detroit, to the much-discussed Muscle Shoals project, or even to still unformed political platforms. The "Ford plan" has come to be regarded as one embracing a broad community welfare, a stabilizing of industrial units, welfare of individuals, perhaps, rather than of classes, a generous living wage, and a none too complicated system of profit-sharing. It comprehends a practical method of lessening unemployment and dependency and an expansion, where results are tangible, of the ideals of industrial democracy. Mr. Ford has proved, by what appear to be very simple processes, the possibility of applying what to many seems to have been regarded only as a theory.

No one will be inclined to deny the fact that there are already politicians and political economists enough. Possibly there are too many political theorists. The need is for the practical application, by individuals, of proved standards of equality and fair dealing, of brotherhood, of unselfishness. The inclination is to believe that Henry Ford, whatever else he has accomplished, has, by his readiness to provide the means of making a practical application of what, to him, has been established as a proved theory, been able to do more than he or anyone else could do by attempting to reduce a demonstrable proposition into terms of partisan political tenets.

If Mr. Ford has achieved one thing more noticeable than another, it has been that he has overcome what may be termed the fear of money. The time was, within the easy recollection of nearly everyone, when the dollar and how to get it was as great a problem to him as to many others. But his ingenuity and industrial generalship have multiplied his original capital so many times that he has now, for purposes of further experimentation if he chooses, almost fabulous wealth. This, in part, at least, is being invested in industrial enterprises only remotely connected, if at all, with his original undertaking. He is, however, extending his factory plant by establishing new units in many cities. He is applying standardization in production more generally than has ever before been attempted, and offering employment, at liberal wages, to thousands who otherwise might be without work.

It is not necessary to applaud all Mr. Ford's efforts along other lines. He, or someone for him, has been ambitious in an effort to transform an industrial genius into something which he is not, and which it should never have been claimed that he is or can be. One is convinced, even against his will, that many of the things which have

been made to appear as the views and conclusions of Mr. Ford are themselves the "standardized" output of workers and artisans in one of another of his related "industries." In some of these there has been an evident purpose to forge and shape public opinion along lines somewhat distinct from those usually followed. But the processes, however successful or unsuccessful they may have been, are themselves experimental. Like "peace ships," political boomlets and other altruistic excursions, any effort to establish racial or inter-racial antagonisms is purely experimental at best. However regarded, it is directly contradictory to all those practical theories which Mr. Ford seeks so intelligently and so unselfishly to demonstrate.

THERE are varying estimates of those whom the world has called great, whether that greatness was manifested in war, in peace, or in those chosen activities to which men and women adapt themselves because of choice or peculiar fitness. An eminent student has written of Lincoln as the greatest man of the nineteenth century, and has given what he regards, and what those who read may well regard, as proofs which substantiate his claim. President Harding more recently, writing of Washington and the times in which he was so conspicuous as a world figure, unhesitatingly ranks him as the greatest constructive force of the eighteenth century. He says, in part:

It was in the turbulent period of intellectual and governmental revolutionary movements which marked so strongly the eighteenth century and found its culmination in the revolutionary movements of the American colonies and of France, I think we must concede that this remarkable epoch produced no single figure, in our own or any other country, of such heroic, intellectual and moral proportions as George Washington.

There has not always been, among historians and students who have devoted serious thought to the events preceding and immediately following the revolutionary period in America, a complete unanimity of opinion regarding the quality of Washington's statesmanship. But there has always been, unquestionably, the willingness to attribute to him the sterling quality of truthfulness in all his communications which a none too clearly traceable tradition has accorded him. One wonders if any greater gift could be given to a nation. To tell the truth instinctively is to safeguard national and individual integrity. Americans, from their early childhood, have been taught that the youthful Washington, when confronted by the destroyed cherry tree and the incriminating hand-axe, declared, "I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatchet!" Those to whom the tale has been told or read have regarded the admission as one which could have been prompted only by courage and an instinct for truth-telling. They have, not unconsciously, idealized and applauded the boy who could not tell a lie.

Washington was, in the emergency of the eighteenth century, like Lincoln in that of his era, a leader of men. Neither was so by accident. The choice did not fall on them casually, but as a matter of course. They were men of ideals, of purposes; men of courage and of the very highest convictions. Washington was a hero in the estimation of both his friends and his enemies. He has remained a hero to the generations which have followed him, not so much because of the fact that he was a soldier and a general, as because he idealized truth-telling in all his undertakings. With no other monument, he would have been forever remembered and honored.

THAT the trade of critic is the easiest learned would seem to be the reason why the comparatively few American journals professing to deal with important public issues devote their energies almost entirely to fault-finding with national and international statesmen and their policies, but have nothing definite to offer in the way of practical and practicable suggestions for betterment of existing conditions. The world, it is iterated and reiterated, has reached a status of intellectual bankruptcy; nothing remains but shortsighted selfishness and greed, masquerading as nationalism and economic isolation. Everywhere, it is asserted, there is lacking the broad vision and farseeing imagination that transcends immediate problems of financial and economic rehabilitation and is able to build well for the future by knowledge of past experience. To the reader of these critical journals it must appear that wisdom has fled from cabinets and parliaments, and that the effort to escape from the muddle of after-war entanglements is certain to end in hopeless failure. Nowhere is there a ray of light; mankind is plunged in gloom; and there is no way out, unless perchance the nations decide to intrust the solemn critics with the administration of governmental affairs.

If conditions were really as bad as the scolding fraternity believe, there would be occasion for public alarm. Fortunately their views are too strongly colored by prejudices against certain persons or policies to warrant their acceptance as true pictures of realities. Theatergoers who remember John Hare in that delightful comedy, "A Pair of Spectacles," will remember how radically his outlook was changed when he replaced his dark-lensed glasses for transparent spectacles that showed material things as they actually were. A similar transformation might be reasonably expected if the attention of the despairing critics could be turned toward what has already been accomplished in the brief reconstruction period, so that they might see that what appeared to be insoluble problems were gradually being solved by patience, mutual forbearance, and that great ameliorator, time.

It might be unkind to deprive the unjoyous pessimists of the pleasure derived from their belief that everything is wrong and is going to be worse, but it would be a

profitable diversion if they could be induced to refrain from negative criticism, and to make a few suggestions of practical constructive measures that might further the advance of that international good-will in which they profess to believe. Their readers know what they are against. What are they for?

LITERARY problems in the United States necessarily are as unique as are problems political, sociological, or religious. Because of the nature of the population, made up of many mingled strains, a persistent complexity is bound to result. Just as, in the New York subway, eyes may travel searchingly up and down the ranks of seated passengers without lighting upon a single face indisputably American, so it is entirely possible to loiter before the bookshelves without laying hands upon such volumes as are inherently American. The people living in the United States being heterogeneous to a degree not encountered elsewhere, literature consequently takes on the pattern of its makers. Such is the American tradition.

By literature inherently American is meant that of the New England school. Americans whose ancestors have been in the country for five or six generations, having come originally from the British Isles, presumably still reverence the New England school of literature. Writers from among these ranks are doubtless influenced in a measure by Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and Dr. Holmes; though it might be pointed out that some are now deviating surprisingly from the old ideals. Robert Cutler, Robert Herrick, even Miss Lowell, are random examples. A belief prevails in some quarters that a man ought to have his literary roots firmly planted in the soil of New England. But, if this position is to be upheld, how about the Edward Boks, the Anzia Yezierskas, and the Ludwig Lewisohns? They are Americans, as well—though it would be as foolish as it would be impossible to attempt to press them all into the New England mold.

There has been much glib talk of the most effective methods of "Americanizing" the immigrant. It is admittedly a difficult business, usually requiring several generations for its development. Meantime the United States must take what its new citizens have to offer, turning the tumultuous streams into the one broad current. Surely, identical methods prevail with regard to literature. Someone has deplored the fact that the fiction and poetry of certain of the newer writers often seem mere translations from the German, the Russian, the Polish, or the Dutch. How could it be otherwise? Those young writers of New York City's East Side must have expression, and, temporarily, their only language is Yiddish. While they would emphatically protest their Americanism, they simply have not yet assimilated as many American traditions as are evinced by Mr. Booth Tarkington or Mr. Sinclair Lewis. The experiences of "Salome of the Tenements" are no less valuable a contribution to an understanding of modern life in the United States than are Miss Alice Brown's sketches of rural New England. To see as a whole any one aspect of this composite America, its many contributing factors must be taken into account. Yet, withal, there is opened up a most fascinating vista of a race combining in one all these diverse points of view, a vista previously unknown to the literary world.

## Editorial Notes

ONE of the "treasures," concerning the restoration of which to Poland by the Bolsheviks, under the terms of the Treaty of Riga, there seems some difference of opinion, is the famous Zaluski library. It may be recalled that the Soviet Government agreed to return to Poland the art treasures which had been removed therefrom at various times during the period of Russian rule. The Polish scholars in Moscow, therefore, are fighting for the library almost volume by volume, and the Soviet Government has consented so far to return only certain manuscripts and the books which are particularly rare. Foremost among the other treasures which have already been brought back to Poland are the famous Brussels tapestries which were made for Sigismund II of Poland in 1565 to adorn his royal castle at Cracow. They are now being refitted in their original setting.

WITH the opening on Washington's Birthday of the new home of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the members of which are popularly designated "The Fifty Immortals," many believe there is being ushered in a new epoch for art in the United States. For the first time in that country—indeed, for that matter, for the first time in the history of the English-speaking peoples—a structure has been erected, dedicated to the uses and the glory of the five creative arts. It is not a museum, nor a library, nor a clubhouse, but a national meeting-place. It is designed to preserve the literary and aesthetic records of the Nation, one of the mottoes which has been suggested for its banner being, "To conserve the best of the past, to promote the best of the present, and to assure the best of the future."

A SMALL point, you may say, but still one that evidences that prohibition is succeeding, despite all that may be urged to the contrary, was provided by the president of the American Association of Wholesale Hatters at its recent convention. "Since the saloon has passed into oblivion," he said, "money that was formerly spent on liquor goes into the purchase of wearing apparel. Where formerly drinking men would allow themselves to become shabby, they now keep themselves neat. This change applies to other forms of wearing apparel besides hats."

SPRING is coming! The official American League baseball schedule has been published. Now the snow, which has been playing its own game in some parts of America, may be expected to accept the hint, pack up its goods, and take a polite leave.

## Storm Clouds in Italy's Sky

By RAOUL MARTINO

FOUR months ago, Benito Mussolini, rode to power on a wave of national hysteria. Thirty days after his assumption of the dictatorship, the tumult and the shouting were noticeably less. Today they have almost entirely died out.

The country's reaction against the excesses of the Reds, disgust for the failures of Italian diplomacy, anger for the personal strifes in the National Parliament, stampeded the masses to the support of the revolutionary Fascist leader.

With flaming eyes and loud-sounding words, the dictator announced that Italy would no longer trail to the lead of France and England; henceforth she would be a leader, equal among leaders. He put his promise to the test in his spectacular reply to Curzon and Poincaré, that if they wished to talk to him, they could come where he was. They came. All Italy shouted in glee.

He pledged himself to restore law and order in the Peninsula, to rehabilitate finances, reopen the factories, reduce the number of unemployed, interest foreign capital in great utilitarian works, ease the emigration jam, and secure a commanding position for Italy in the Near East sun.

Democratic Italy was willing to give him a trial. Italians felt that conditions could hardly be worse; they might be better. There was never any thought, however, that his régime, under the most favorable circumstances, could be of long-extended duration; that the liberties purchased by a hundred years of agonizing struggles and supreme sacrifices were to be surrendered permanently to a tyrant, even though he might be the best-intentioned tyrant in the world.

Signor Mussolini has now been Premier for a third of a year. Not a long time, yet sufficient time to reveal clearly his character and the capacity of his statesmanship.

He has restored order in the country, at least outwardly. Trains are running, the ports are operating, shops are doing business, courts are functioning, travelers may pass through the Peninsula in safety and a fair measure of comfort.

He has forced an economy of a half-billion lire in railway expenditures. This is probably more than offset by special military costs. The people have gone back to work, where work has been provided for them. This is the record on the construction side of his program.

His alliance with France is unpopular. There is a growing conviction that it will prove disastrous. This sentiment is reflected in his wobbling on France's Ruhr policy, first boldly backing it, later hesitating. The country is dissatisfied with this piece of diplomacy. France is secretly suspicious of his intentions.

For years Italy has chafed under England's domination of the Mediterranean. But Gibraltar, Suez, and Malta are there, and England shows no sign of relinquishing her control over them. Immediately east of Italy are Yugoslavia and Greece, both uncompromising enemies. In the north, she has alienated Germany, and, as I have said, France regards her with a question mark. Italy must have coal from England. She must have at least English sympathy, for any considerable commercial development in the eastern Mediterranean. And it should be remembered that English ships protected Garibaldi and his followers from certain destruction when they landed in Sicily. All the way along through the historic years of the Risorgimento, England's heart beat warm for Italy. And England is normally the most sincere friend and well-wisher of Italian freedom to be found in Europe.

Like France, Italy abandoned England when the British were trying to restrain the Turks from crossing the Straits on a return to Europe. She justified her action on the ground that she was unwilling to risk a new war with the Turks. Her real reasons were to aid in dealing a blow to British prestige in the Near and Middle East, and to placate the Turks for future commercial advantages. But she will secure nothing from the Turks so long as they are strong enough to stand her off. The Tripoli war is fresh in the minds of the Turks.

France's long-standing policy is against a too strong Italy, for fear of what might happen on her southern frontier in a political pinch. She is today discussing measures to make the Mediterranean more of a French sea.

On the other hand, a strong Italy is to England's advantage as an offset to French imperialism, if for no other reason.

But Mussolini's tactics have put a string in English sentiment for the peninsula; his lack of poise and anything like comprehensive and constructive statesmanship must have raised grave doubts in official England as to his moral and intellectual trustworthiness.

The manner of Mussolini's rise to power did not appeal to American democracy. His arbitrary use of his power has not bettered his case here.

The net result of his foreign policy is that Italy is more isolated than she was when he seized the reins. And Italy has neither the territory nor the resources to live isolated.

Small business is somewhat improved, not much. A few more factories are running, only a few. Unemployment has increased. The lira continues weak, prices remain high. The emigration crisis grows steadily more acute. Foreign capitalists have walked away.

The radicals were, of course, the dictator's enemies to start with. Today the moderate Socialists and large groups of conservative but liberal-minded Italians are against him. His excessively rough treatment of political enemies has brought on a reaction that is carrying thousands of his supporters away from him. His unlimited use of the strong arm to intimidate those who differ with him is widely resented. His attempt to restrict long-enjoyed personal liberties savors too much of medieval tyranny.

His war on the bureaucracy, even if well intentioned, has created a host of enemies. These numbers have been swelled by thousands of Guardia Regia, discharged from service. These men are all the more bitter because they see that, while he has wrecked their organization, he has built up his own personal Fascist army.

The country is beginning to lose faith in his nationalism. It notes he is far too much concerned in strengthening his own armed force. The National Parliament is a secondary authority. The Fascist Supreme Council rules. He openly compares his Government to that of the Russian Soviet Committee.

Dr. Ancona, president of the Lombard Woman Suffrage League, says that Mussolini is no democrat where men are concerned, and his attitude toward women is disclosed in his remark, "Why give women the vote when they always vote for men?" From radical socialism he has swung to ultra conservatism. Anything of liberalism is a red rag to him. His nationalism is not even eighteenth century. It is farther back than that.

His pronounced pro-Vatican sympathies have aroused a world of alarm and suspicion. It is common talk in the peninsula that "he is out-popping the Pope." Priestly control of the schools, hunting out and punishing heretic Masons, bring to mind vividly the days of the Inquisition.

Italians are critically observing Mussolini. They are noting what is happening. And they are thinking. Quietly, but none the less surely, sentiment is rising against him. Many are silent today; tomorrow they will be both speaking and acting.

The power of reactionary government in Europe is waning. Its day is dying. In France there is far more opposition to the militarists than appears on the surface. Even in Germany, in the present distressing hour, the monarchists are unable to retrieve their fortunes, under the cloak of nationalism. The influence of the Peasant Rule in Bulgaria reaches westward across the Adriatic. Russian democracy is again gaining power over the mind of the West. The idea of co-operation, internationalism, gains more and more favor. A collapse of the French military invasion of the Ruhr would affect seriously Mussolini's fortunes.

But will he surrender peacefully? For what has he created his personal armed force? When the crisis comes, will he throw the country into civil strife?